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CSSR MBFR SPOKESMAN REJECTS WESTERN PROPOSALS

AU071241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 83 p 7

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "Czechoslovak Spokesman at the Vienna Negotiations: The West Wants To Achieve Unilateral Advantages"]

[Text] Vienna, 3 Mar (CTK) -- The only speaker at the Thursday plenary session of the participants in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the number of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was Ambassador T.C. Hammond, head of the Canadian delegation.

Again this time the speech by the Western representative did not contain an answer to the whole complex of new proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 17 February 1983. The Canadian delegate concentrated on the draft proposal submitted by the NATO states last July. The arguments which he cited again confirmed that the West continues to adhere to its standpoint.

As was declared at the press conference by Jan Chandoga, spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation, the reduction method recommended by the West must be radically revised. It is unacceptable, primarily because it is meant to ensure unilateral military advantages for NATO to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact states' security.

The fact that our serious apprehensions are fully justified is shown by the increase in the U.S. military contingent in 1976-1982 by 31,000 men on FRG territory alone. That took place during the Vienna negotiations. And finally, even the recent official statements by American military and political representatives attest to the intention to continue this course in the future.

The socialist countries' proposals submitted on 17 February logically complement each other and are vitally interconnected so as to finally result in a simple, practical and simultaneously reliable and effective method for leading the Vienna negotiations to the goal it formulated for itself in 1973, the spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed.

MILITARY WITNESSES TESTIFY AGAINST ITALIANS

AU071426 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- Today the trial against the Italian nationals Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin continued with an examination of the witnesses. Farsetti and Trevisin are charged of taking pictures of military sites in Bulgaria which constitutes a state secret with, the view to delivering them to a foreign state or organization.

Today seven of the witnesses for the prosecution -- soldiers and officers of the outfits where the photoes have been taken and customs officers were interrogated. The witnesses reaffirmed that Farsetti and Trevisin have taken pictures of military sites. Reaffirmed was also that in the places the Italians have taken photoes there was a great number of signs "taking photoes forbidden," "forbidden for foreigners" and "a border zone."

Three of the witnesses who are military have resolutely stated that Farsetti and Trevisin have been twice warned not to take pictures any more. And one of the witnesses for the prosecution confirmed the thesis of the accusation that Paolo Farsetti has lied when asked as whether he had taken pictures of military sites. This was admitted by Farsetti himself.

Tomorrow the inquiry continues with the examination of the rest of the Bulgarian witnesses. The witnesses who will arrive from Italy are expected to give evidence on Wednesday.

DELHI SUMMIT TO STRENGTHEN ANTI-IMPERIALISM

AU080750 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 5 Mar 83 p 4

[Ivan Zakhariyev commentary: "The Nonaligned Countries in the Contemporary World"]

[Text] The seventh conference of heads of state or government from the countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement opened in Delhi on 7 March 1983. The world press is devoting great attention to this conference because of two main factors: the increasing importance of the nonaligned countries in contemporary life and the deterioration of the international situation caused by the United States and NATO -- namely the arms race and the real danger of the eruption of a devastating nuclear war.

The Nonaligned Movement has earned tremendous international prestige. The basic principles which this movement has been serving for over 20 years -- namely the struggle for peace, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, including Zionism -- as a reaction against all forms of foreign aggression and hegemony have contributed to the undoubted success of this movement and have increased the number of its adherents. In pointing out the loyalty of the nonaligned countries to the principles of the movement we must take into account a very important factor: This movement includes states from different geographical areas whose systems reveal great sociopolitical variety. Among them there are several which have chosen socialism as their ideal, some which are proceeding along the capitalist path of development, and also a group of states with obsolete social systems. Even such a generalized division shows how difficult it is to demand from the Nonaligned Movement the adoption of a uniform policy line and a uniform stand on all questions. It is precisely because of this fact that people in the West are constantly trying to split the movement by inventing and pointing out questions of secondary importance -- such as Kampuchea and Afghanistan -- and most of all claims for some peculiar kind of pure "neutrality" -- since certain countries, allegedly, are striving for "alignment" with Moscow, and so forth.

The imperialist propaganda which preaches a "pure nonalignment" of the movement places the capitalist and the socialist states on the same level, doing this not for love of socialism, of course, but for the purpose of separating the nonaligned states from their natural ally. Thus they can more easily, without being disturbed, persist in their predatory economic policy directed against the developing countries. A number of specific decisions are expected to be adopted on this "economic" sector in Delhi -- such as decisions concerning the organization of a joint bank for assistance and collection of funds, as well as other such measures.

The first days of the conference at the foreign ministers' level confirmed the fact that the movement and especially its host country, India, are manifesting great maturity: The emphasis is laid upon the struggle for peace, the resolute denunciation of the Israeli aggression and the policy of racism in South Africa, as well as upon the election of the South-West African Peoples Organization and of the PLO -- for the first time -- to the bureau of the organization.

As at previous conferences, this time, too, controversies and differences of opinions should be expected, mainly because of the imperialists' attempts to oppose certain countries to each other and to separate some of them from the movement. These attempts, however, will not succeed in changing the main characteristic feature of the movement -- namely its anti-imperialist and peace-loving character, its natural aspiration toward unity of action with the world of socialism and with all progressive forces. The Delhi conference will strengthen the anti-imperialist character of the Nonaligned Movement and will consolidate the ranks of the movement in the struggle for peace, for disarmament, and for the establishment of economic relations based on equal rights.

COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH AFGHAN

AU071928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, a delegation of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions led by (Hasan Sebat), deputy chairman of the Central Council, is visiting Bulgaria.

The Afghan delegation was received by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions. Talks with a delegation led by Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman, took place. Information on the tasks and activities of the two countries' trade unions was exchanged. The delegations unanimously expressed the opinion that at the present moment their most urgent task is to preserve peace. They confirmed that the new peace initiatives of the USSR and the socialist countries are a real factor of improving the political climate in Europe and the world, for reducing international tension, and for preserving and protecting peace.

Today the leaders of the two delegations signed a plan of further expanding and strengthening the cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

HEAD OF CSSR MBFR DELEGATION INTERVIEWED

AU041535 Bratislava PRAVDA WEEKEND SUPPLEMENT in Slovak 4 Mar 83 p 6

[Interview given by Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the MBFR talks in Vienna, to Lubomir Trefny: "Real Ways Out Do Exist; for Peaceful, Clean Skies Over Europe"; date, place not given]

[Text] It was only a few weeks ago that we entered the year 1983. Its first days brought us, apart from other things, further steps aimed at exacerbating international tension, steps that still more emphatically embark on the thorny path of a senseless accumulation of weapons, although even today their arsenal is capable of destroying -- and not only once, but several times over -- all that is alive on earth, even the earth itself. The Western countries, headed by the United States, are still stubbornly fighting to push through the idea of "security" based on a ruthless diktat of conditions, proceeding from the premise that they can fatally wound, both politically and economically, the states of the socialist community through extortion. However, time and again the peace-loving world public responded to this kind of balancing act over the abyss in a clear and unambiguous way: with a "no to atomic weapons!" A "no to the exacerbation of International Tension!" A "no to the Pentagon plans and the plans of the military-industrial complex!" Under these slogans millions of people have marched, and are marching, in peace rallies and antiwar demonstrations. They are demanding a policy of common sense, of realism and prudence; they are demanding guarantees for the most basic right of every man -- the right to live, both for himself and for the following generations. The peace-loving policy of the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union corresponds to these demands and proceeds from them. The peace proposals submitted to various international forums have a common denominator: "We do not want war, we do not want armament, we want negotiations on the principles of equality and equal security. But we will not be blackmailed!"

Dr Emil Keblusek, ambassador of the Czechoslovak mission attached to the United Nations in Vienna and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, replied to some questions posed by PRAVDA editor Lubomir Trefny.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, it is frequently stressed that mankind has arrived at a complicated crossroads. But we believe that this is not a junction of four roads, but of just two -- the road of stubbornness and doom, or the road of negotiations and peace. What are the prospects of setting out on one of these two roads?

[Answer] I think that the powerful people's rallies throughout the world are an unambiguous reply given by people of different political opinions, religious convictions and age groups to the basic question of the present: the question of war and peace. This historic issue, which winds like a thread through mankind's history as a bloody sign of the pride and fall of individuals as well as whole nations, is currently becoming the concern of broad masses. No manipulation with incomplete truth or fabricated figures can swindle the population of our planet. Even American citizens cannot be enticed by some dream of a crytallized thermonuclear war, not even when this idea is foisted on them from the President's mouth. The citizens refuse to become a tool in a dangerous destructive game for winning some kind of supremacy over a stack of corpses on a destroyed earth. This is the positive phenomenon of current developments in international relations. Under the influence of the growing movement for peace and for averting nuclear catastrophe, even rightwing governments must change their tactics, adjust their statements and, in Europe, select a cautious framework for supporting the aggressive policy pursued by the government of the current U.S. Administration.

[Question] In this direction President Reagan's government has surpassed all expectations and estimates. Can one expect it to continue this trend?

[Answer] First of all, it must be said that the present situation is the result of a longstanding trend in the United States. Its foundations were laid by the preceding administrations, even though time has shown that this is a vain effort, that the course of history cannot be halted or directed to where a handful of self-appointed wants the world to land. Currently the United States is coming into conflict with the whole world, particularly with Western Europe. This conflict is forcing the United States to undertake gradual corrections in almost all basic issues -- in its attitude toward the situation in Poland, toward the gas pipeline, and finally even toward all of Western Europe. It is to be expected that a more sensible course will be embarked upon in the second half of the President's term of office. In the first half every American president wants to pay his debts to the voters; in the second half he works, more or less, for his own party, for the new president. It is often asked in discussions how people in the United States can elect a president who flounders in foreign policy from one lapse to another. Here one can perhaps at least mention that foreign political issues and the presidential candidate's skill in the sphere of foreign policy do not play any significant role in the U.S. presidential elections. It is primarily the country's economy that matters. Thus, it could, and did, happen that President Reagan has actually achieved for us in the sphere of foreign policy what we ourselves had not yet had time to do in our propaganda -- he has convinced the West European population and governments that the United States is willing to sacrifice Europe in order to achieve its goals.

[Question] Is not the role of the peace movement overrated in this respect?

[Answer] Definitely not. The peace movement in Europe expresses public opinion there, but it finds a great echo even in the United States. Official White House figures know very well that in elections the European governments primarily depend on public opinion. To ignore public opinion is a luxury which the political parties of Western Europe can scarcely afford. Even official U.S. representatives realize that the detente policy has given Europe above all 3 decades without war -- this is an achievement it will not surrender easily. However, White House politicians argue, peace is a deficit commodity for the United States -- it has lost its world monopoly both in finances and in goods.

[Question] Are there any realistic ways out of the present situation?

[Answer] Actually, these are contained in every new proposal submitted by the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. The way out of the present situation and the path which mankind should take were also indicated by the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states -- it has unofficially been named the "Prague declaration." On 5 January a wise, prudent, specific, but also warning, voice of one half of mankind resounded from our capital. It was the voice of common sense, of judgment, wisdom and humanity. It is no coincidence that, on one side of our planet, the main representative of the so-called free West is spreading fear, calling for a thermonuclear war and striving to acquire supremacy in arms, while on the other side of the divided world the representative of socialism, of the first state of workers and peasants, is voicing an alternative of peace, good-neighborly relations, and mutually advantageous cooperation. This is simultaneously convincing proof that it is the West which wants to export its ideology -- even at the price of destroying all mankind.

[Question] A lot is being said about the Vienna negotiations, but despite the mass of information there are still several unanswered questions.

What is the current state of these negotiations, what are the moot questions, and how far has the work on the final document progressed in connection with the socialist countries' proposal of 18 February 1982?

[Answer] The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states not only deals with the entire complex of global issues of halting the threat of nuclear war; above all, it devotes special attention to our "old" continent. The reason is more than obvious. The largest military forces -- not only the conventional ones but the nuclear ones as well -- are concentrated on our continent. Moreover, this kind of sitting on a powder keg generally influences the international situation, introduces distrust in the other side's intentions, and keeps us from pursuing the long-term programs for developing mutually advantageous cooperation; it evokes tension, uncertainty, and the threat that the situation will grow into a conflict. Apart from that, the European countries have also been able to convince themselves of the advantages of that other road, which we have concurrently called the path of peaceful coexistence or, to use a foreign word, the path of detente. This path has led the European states toward regularizing the postwar situation; it stabilized the borders which emerged as a consequence of the defeat of fascism, and made it possible to develop relations between states, governments and political, cultural and other organizations, as well as between individuals. Moreover, an economic base was created for to create interest in preserving this trend in the shape of what have today become numerous economic contracts providing work for many millions of people in the West, delivering energy and raw materials to plants, enabling businessmen to sell their wares, and ensuring high living standards for the population. Naturally, this economic cooperation is also yielding positive results in the East, in the reorganization of the economy or in enriching the domestic market. Cooperation never was and never can be a one-way street. One side cannot cease to consider it beneficial and simply give it up. That is why talk about some unilateral advantages, so often reiterated by President Reagan cannot convince the population -- not even the governments of Western Europe.

In the Political Declaration the socialist states propose to consolidate these interstate relations by achieving progress in military issues. Naturally, this also concerns the Vienna negotiations.

[Question] What does this declaration specifically propose for the Vienna negotiations?

[Answer] It proposes the conclusion of an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states on the nonuse of military force. The conclusion of such a treaty would prove the political will to achieve specific results in disarmament. Furthermore, the Warsaw Pact states propose to conclude an agreement on not increasing military expenditures, on radically decreasing nuclear arms up to their complete elimination, on ridding Europe of chemical weapons, on creating nuclear-free zones, and so forth. As regards the Vienna negotiations, the declaration adopted in Prague appeals for an agreement within a 1-2 year period. It proposes that the United States and the USSR reduce their troops and armament on the basis of mutual example and follow this up by an agreement on reducing the troops and armaments of all direct participants. This is a relatively simple proposal, which does not require any complicated negotiations or approval procedures for the text under complicated procedural conditions. We can only hope that the West will adopt a positive stand on this proposal. But so far there is no indication of this. In its first statement the West has not mentioned our proposals at all.

[Question] In connection with the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe you, too, have frequently used the term "political schizophrenia" in connection with the West European countries.

Where is this manifested, and what course will this "political disease" take, in your opinion?

[Answer] In the last few years the Western participants and their governments have been maintaining an inconsistent position on matters of negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. On the other hand, they declare that they are in favor of developing peaceful cooperation and are against war, while on the other, they remain passive in resolving the issues of war and peace. In recent years we have not seen practically any substantial proposal in the disarmament forums from them. They are also inconsistent in reacting to the initiatives submitted by the socialist states. It has become a rule that they do not react to these proposals by developing all that would bring closer the positions of the two sides in resolving the conflicting issues; on the contrary, after generally stating that these initiatives are useful, they come out with new one-sided demands for concessions on our side. In this way the negotiations in fact turn into a one-way street.

[Question] In my last question permit me to slightly deviate. Nuclear power is usually called, in one breath, both the future of mankind and its potential ruin. Both characteristics are undoubtedly and to a certain extent exaggerated. But how do you see it in reality -- from the viewpoint of a person supremely interested in these problems due to your new function?

[Answer] The socialist states have again stressed the significance they attribute to the matter of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. They speak in favor of consolidating the general security and expanding the international cooperation of states in the peaceful use of nuclear power. The International Atomic Energy Agency is dealing with these matters, and I currently hold the position of chairman of the Governors' Council there. The present international situation does not present the best possible conditions for carrying out these functions. An atmosphere of general tension, which the West is striving to create, is not conducive to achieve a limitation of nuclear arms; a general uncertainty is created, which is suitable grounds for additional states to realize their plans to own nuclear weapons. The agency's mission is to prevent this negative process and to develop peaceful cooperation among the states. We trust that we will succeed in achieving this with the assistance of other countries.

PROPAGANDA GOALS OF WESTERN MEDIA REVIEWED

LD071436 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The so-called Board for International Broadcasting, which controls the activity of the Munich-based inflammatory broadcasting stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, has asked the U.S. Congress for \$106 million for next year. This testifies to the fact that the leading circles of the United States and NATO, which are seeking to aggravate confrontations and increase tension, are resolved to continue fomenting psychological warfare against socialism and all progressive forces. The expenditure by the U.S. Government for propaganda purposes exceeds \$2.5 billion annually. Western propaganda media tries to discredit the social-and-state system of the socialist countries, to provoke unrest and to inculcate the bourgeois way of thinking into the citizens of the socialist countries. The West's media use for their purposes ideologically adapted ideas about the so-called freedom of personality, human rights, and true democracy. At the same time, they naturally keep silent about the fact that capitalism conceived fascism, nurtures facism and nationalism, is affected by unemployment, and threatens mankind with destructive wars.

All transmissions of Western radio stations have a clear-cut diversionary character. Ideas appear in them, referring to so-called informed sources and nonexistent people. In connection with the effort by the ruling circles of the United States to reinforce their foreign policy by ideological and other kinds of diversion, misinformation, lies and slanders, it is appropriate to recall the well-known statement by Abraham Lincoln, the well-known U.S. statesman: You can fool some of the people all of the time; you can fool all of the people some of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time!

CISAR COMMENTARY ON FRG ELECTION RESULTS

LD071636 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 7 Mar 83

[By Karel Cisar]

[Text] Prague -- The West German voters let themselves be deceived by the election promises of Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU) and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) and voted on Sunday under the influence of the serious economic crisis with 2.5 million enemployed. The description is appropriate that the elections were marked by fear of the economic future.

However, the CDU/CSU/FDP conservative government can be expected to head further to the right, and this applies to the domestic, economic and particularly foreign policy of the FRG. The Kohl-Genscher government gave full support to the armament course of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and NATO already last autumn when the Helmut Schmidt government fell. They promised in the election campaign to continue pursuing this pro-American policy and this is likely to be to one of the few promises the new government will keep. It was not by chance that Chancellor Kohl received the first congratulations from President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that is from politicians whose creed is anti-Sovietism, confrontations, arms race, and superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Chancellor Kohl stated during the election campaign that his government wants to develop relations with the socialist countries. This must have gained him a few per cent of votes, as the policy towards the East is still significant in the FRG. However, his speeches contained no words about the policy of detente and his formulations of the policy towards the East allow too many interpretations. In addition, they had the background of nationalist and revanchist statements of ministers and Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann in particular.

The rightwing course of the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition so far and the results of Sunday's elections are not a promising sign for the future. The turn from the policy of detente to the American policy of confrontation and arms race is too evident. Then there is the danger that the new government coalition will try to use anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda to divert attention from pressing economic and social problems for the solution of which it has no recipe.

DZUR VISITS TO MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA REPORTED

Chipande Gives Banquet

MB041740 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Early this afternoon a part of the delegation led by General Martin Dzur, minister of defense of Czechoslovakia, left Maputo for Nampula Province to visit places of a military nature.

Yesterday the visiting delegation was honored with a state banquet given by Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defense. Today both delegations held bilateral talks.

Military Talks Held

EA041504 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] National Defense Minister Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande last night hosted a dinner in Maputo in honor of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Army General Martin Dzur, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Mozambique.

Military delegations of the two countries have already begun talks aimed at strengthening cooperative relations between the Mozambican and Czechoslovak Armed Forces. Future and specific areas of cooperation were defined during the talks.

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak defense minister is scheduled to tour the revolution and natural history museums today as part of his visit to Mozambique.

Mozambique Visit Ends

EA062158 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] CSSR Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur left Maputo this morning for Luanda, the Angolan capital, on the next stage of his journey.

The Czechoslovak defense minister has been in Maputo since Thursday and has held talks with our defense minister, Lieutenant General Joaquim Alberto Chipande. Yesterday, at the end of the Czechoslovak minister's visit to our country, the two countries signed an agreement on military cooperation covering several areas. Yesterday, Martin Dzur also paid a courtesy call on Frelimo Party Central Committee Secretary for Economic Policy Major General Marcelino dos Santos.

At Maputo International Airport, the Czechoslovak Army general was seen off by Lt Gen Alberto Chipande.

Dzur Arrives in Angola

LD071203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Angola -- Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, has ended his official, friendly visit to the Mozambique People's Republic and has arrived in Angola. At the airport he was welcomed by Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of defense, and other military representatives. In an interview for Angolan television, Martin Dzur expressed his conviction that the talks with Angolan military officials will contribute toward deepening relations and mutual cooperation.

IUS'S STEPAN RECEIVES PLO'S KHALAF 7 MAR

Documents Presented

LD072309 Prague CTK in English 2020 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- President of the Prague-based International Union of Students [IUS] Miroslav Stepan received here Monday Salah Khalaf Abu Iyad, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, and presented to him final documents of the International Conference of Solidarity With the People and Students of Lebanon and Palestine.

Also present was Abu Bakr, PLO representative in Czechoslovakia.

Later in the day Salah Khalaf addressed a session of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students.

Miroslav Stepan received Monday also General Secretary of Progressive Youth of Lebanon Chassan Nasir. They considered questions of cooperation of the two organizations and implementation of the program of actions adopted in Athens last January in the International Conference of Solidarity With Palestine and Lebanon.

Khalaf Speaks on Mideast

LD072259 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "We reject the Ronald Reagan plan for the settlement of the Middle East situation because it does not even mention the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, freedom and independence for which we fight. This plan runs counter to the lawful interests of the Palestinian people as well as to international law."

This point was stressed by Salah Khalaf Abu Iyad, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, in a discussion with representatives of the International Union of Students here Monday.

"The expansionist policy of Israel, supported by the United States, represents an immense danger for the whole region of the Middle East. The U.S. support is comprehensible because Israel does all that suits the United States in the area. All this is against the interests of the Palestinian people," Salah Khalaf stressed.

He recalled last month's session of the Palestinian National Council which stressed the necessity to step up the political and military struggle for the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arabs for self-determination and for the creation of their own independent state. He pointed out in this connection that it is necessary to further strengthen relations with the Arab national liberation movement against the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

At the close of the discussion Salah Khalaf pointed to the supported granted by the socialist states to the just struggle of Arab nations.

PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH ARRIVES FOR VISIT 7 MAR

LD071356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a brief working visit. He was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

DISSIDENT WRITER RECEIVES 2-YEAR PRISON TERM

NC041841 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Prague, Mar 4 (AFP) -- Czech writer Jaromir Savrda, a signatory of the Human Rights Charter 77, was sentenced to two years in prison yesterday on charges of "calling for rebellion" in the city of Ostrava, dissident sources said today.

Mr Savrda, these sources said, was notably accused of having made illegal copies of literary texts, including his own. The 50-year-old writer had already spent two-and-a-half years in jail between 1979 and 1981 on similar charges, the sources added. They said he was in ill health and had lost 14 kg (30 lbs) since his rearrest in September of last year.

In another development, the trial of two Roman Catholic activists, Helena Gondova and Frantisek Novayevski, which opened today in the Slovak capital of Bratislava, was promptly adjourned with no date given for its resumption. The two had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for collecting religious texts with a view to their distribution. They were recently freed after having purged half their sentence.

DANYI CRITICIZES VATICAN STAND ON PACEM IN TERRIS

AU071756 Bratislava PRAVDA Weekend Supplement in Slovak 4 Mar 83 pp 4,5

[Ondrej Danyi article: "History Is Our Teacher; the Church Always Demanded Obedience; Threats of 'eternal damnation'; Against Social Progress; Believers Unmask Camouflage Maneuvers; the Present Pope's Intentions; Clerical Fascism of the People's Party Has No Hope of Revival"]

[Excerpts] Modern Excommunications

Medieval excommunications did not achieve what the inquisitors expected them to achieve; they widened the split in the church even further. Certain church circles have nevertheless failed to learn from history and are not loath to make use of the excommunication punishment even in our times. True, now they cannot combine it with civil persecution; they therefore rely on its impact on the conservative public opinion of the backward population strata. They apply this punishment when the revolutionary situation is ripening and also after the victory of the socialist revolution, in order to break up the the action unity of Communists and believers.

The 1949 Holy Office decree condemns the Communists not because of their different world outlook, but because they offer their hand to the believers for cooperation, despite the latter's religious beliefs; because the Communists' sociopolitical program equally suits the believers' interests; and because it is both advantageous and interesting for the atheists and believers to meet on a common basis, to consolidate all that links them, to respect each other's different world outlooks, to establish action unity on the basis of common interests, and to come to an agreement on how to achieve it.

The fabricated claims about the Communists' anti-Christian attitudes were spread during the above period [1949] quite intentionally, so as to disrupt the unity of Communists and believers that had been cemented during the antifascist fight. It was no coincidence that the excommunication decree was issued at the very time that the general line of building socialism in Czechoslovakia was adopted and had started to materialize. The Vatican threatened to punish the clergy and laymen who were promoting church loyalty to the state. But none of the loyally thinking clergymen and believers wanted to disrupt the church or refused to obey it; they merely wanted the Vatican to give up its efforts to interfere in the affairs of a people's democratic state.

The Vatican representatives of that time had to bear responsibility for the militant adventurist course which incited the people to resist the system of people's democracy and which caused legal measures to be applied against those who blindly obeyed a part of the hierarchy. Excommunications were meant to punish the "disobedient" who refused to obey the bishops who had abused religion for anticommunist aims. This antihistoric approach produced unwanted results. Once again the historic experience confirmed that excommunication is an old medieval weapon that is unsuitable for modern times, nor is it very effective. The decreed excommunications were the expression of the weakness of political Catholicism, not of its strength. The broad masses realized that they were aimed against the people's democracy that had liberated the working man from exploitation and is now establishing conditions for the material prosperity and total development even of those citizens who are believers.

The experience acquired during the post-February [1948] period showed that primitive clerical anticommunism had, above all, weakened the church itself. Many believers could convince themselves that the activities of the followers of political Catholicism had not been organized in the interests of preserving the purity of faith and morals, but primarily in the interests of saving a system with which certain clerical forces had identified themselves, from which they profited and which they loyally served.

The fact that most clergymen did not obey the appeal of political clericalism's militant representatives did not represent a rebellion against the religious dogmas, as was the case during the reformation; it represented a historically weighed, rationally substantiated negative attitude toward the antipopular policy of those representatives. The clerical forces had failed in blacklisting life realities and the real life of even those who continue to profess their allegiance to the church for various reasons, while simultaneously supporting the socialist advance of our fatherland. As in previous clashes, the clerical forces have incorrectly assessed the situation and the true correlation of forces.

Adhering to the Line of the World Peace Council

The realistically thinking church figures hopefully expected that the Vatican would never again apply excommunication measures on a large scale. Such expectations realistically grew in the period of international detente. However, as soon as the situation began to deteriorate due to imperialism's hegemonist endeavors, certain Vatican circles again began to threaten with church punishments. The clergymen's right to assembly in clubs and associations serving universal humane ideals, peace and social progress, cultivating love for the fatherland and care for elevating the oppressed, but refusing to support the crusade of imperialist forces against socialism, a crusade which could lead to mankind's perdition in its final consequences, this right became the object of strict supervision and severe appraisal.

As in the past, the voice of peace-loving clergymen from Czechoslovakia offends the ears of the enemies of peace and progress. Certain cardinals regard the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy as a state schismatic organization, particularly since its ideas on the issues of preserving peace are in many aspects concurrent with the policy of our socialist state.

The Czechoslovak peace movement, with which the Association of the Catholic Clergy and the regional association of the Christian Peace Conference are closely linked, has developed in a manner parallel to the world peace movement. The inspiration for the initial ideas and acts of establishing these peace organizations of clergymen primarily stemmed from the clergymen's Christian conscience; it was also closely connected with all that was happening in this respect among the broad strata of our population, as well as throughout the world.

The ideological contents of the Association of the Catholic Clergy -- to serve and assist in resolving mankind's weightiest problem, the preservation of peace -- also represented the main orientation of its activities. At their gatherings the Catholic clergy mostly discussed the ban on atomic weapons, disarmament, and the halting of local wars unleashed by world imperialism. The association actively participated in celebrating peaceful cultural anniversaries proclaimed by the World Peace Council. The clergymen's activity in the association contradicts neither the Catholic doctrine nor their religious convictions.

The Catholic clergymen in Czechoslovakia developed their peace initiative with sincere religious convictions, in the endeavor to establish a situation enabling the conduct of a discussion on the weighty issues within the sphere of interests of both the church and the state, and to resolve them to the satisfaction of both sides. They are proceeding from the premise that problems can be resolved only through mutual understanding and by exchanging opinions. The prevailing majority of clergymen are making no secret of the fact that they marched, and will march in the future, alongside their believers in the fight for preserving peace and building the fatherland. They repudiate the tendencies alleging that normal life is absolutely impossible for believers and the church under socialism. They see from their own experience that the socialist system fully guarantees the freedom of religious beliefs. They proceed from the fact that church property is not essential for the normal functioning of religious life and that it is not necessary for the Catholic Church to link its activities with the capitalist social system of class exploitation, or to make these activities dependent on that system.

A metaphysical approach in explaining the natural laws governing social development, as well as an anticommunist fanaticism, are preventing certain forces in the West from grasping why the majority of believers and clergy in Czechoslovakia have adopted a loyal attitude toward the foreign-political orientation and building program pursued by the government of the National Front, why they voluntarily shifted to the positions of recognizing the new social system in 1948-50, and why they had begun looking for acceptable forms that enable the functioning of church life under the conditions of a socialist society.

In recent years the Vatican dissolved certain clergymen's organizations in Latin America and the United States: organizations which had directly or indirectly supported the national liberation movement and opposed brutal exploitation. The present pope's numerous statements indicate a certain interest in the clergymen's serving the exploiters both directly and indirectly, and on principle doing nothing to weaken the political plans of the U.S. which, during his 1979 trip, he called the "symbol of freedom and mankind's development."

In our own history, too, we will find more than enough proof of the role played by the Vatican and by that part of the church hierarchy that lent itself to the services of ruling exploitation classes. John Paul II and some of his closest collaborators obviously do not want to learn from history, since they forbid clergymen to assemble in peace organizations which do not fit into the church hierarchy structure. On the other hand there is more than enough proof of the pope's support for the political activities of emigre organizations.

Popular wisdom tells us that history is the best teacher. This also fully applies to the church-political sphere. The Presidium report of the Slovak Communist Party Congress in 1981 states: "We have put an end to political clericalism in the form of the clerico-fascism of the People's Party [in the Slovak Republic during World War II] once and for all in the Slovak national uprising. Attempts to infect us with it from abroad, attempts to revive it under any pretext whatsoever, are all doomed to failure."

Apart from other things, these conclusions were reached on the basis of the fact that the overwhelming majority of both believers and clergymen is standing on the side of healthy common sense, and helping establish conditions for peaceful coexistence regardless of differences in religious beliefs. Many members of the clergy have grasped the nature of the times, and have refused to let themselves be intimidated by the psychological pressure exerted by the extremist forces of political clericalism. They disassociate themselves from the forces that had compromised themselves with fascism, and they condemn those who have teamed up abroad, beyond the borders of our fatherland, with the dark forces of the world, forces with which they are plotting and planning a return to the dark past.

DISSATISFACTION WITH EFFICIENCY BRIGADES NOTED

AU041441 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Viere Sladeckova article in column "We Comment": "Obstacles to the Development of Comprehensive Efficiency Brigades"]

[Excerpt] In the past 2 years a certain stagnation, a certain rigidity has occurred in the Comprehensive Efficiency Brigades [CEB] movement. This is manifested by the decrease in their numbers on the one hand, and on the other by the fact that the existing CEB's in many cases are often resolving less demanding tasks which do not boost the effectiveness of production and do not improve the quality of products -- they have no impact on the intensification of the economy.

Compared with 1981, in the first 6 months of 1982 the number of CEB's in the CSSR decreased by 4.8 percent and the number of their members by 7.9 percent. A partial increase occurred only in the trade unions of the employees in the metal industry, agriculture, and trade. That, however, does not mean that the number and particularly the achieved results correspond to the possibilities and needs of the scientific-technical development. The number of these creative teams in other branches has dropped. However, by noting this we have not the slightest intention of belittling the merits of the CEB's that resolved great and demanding tasks and markedly contributed to making processes more effective, saved a great amount of foreign currencies, quantities of raw and other materials, electricity, fuels and so forth. However, the overall situation is such that it requires a fundamental solution.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIRA GANDHI

LD071145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0310 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR has a high regard for the fact that the Nonaligned Movement focuses its activities on strengthening peace and reducing the danger of a nuclear war. This is stated in a greetings message conveyed by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Indira Gandhi, chairperson of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned states and Indian prime minister. Like the Nonaligned Movement, the GDR has a deep interest in an end to the introduction of ever more dangerous types of weapons and systems of mass destruction, forced by the forces of arms escalation and confrontation, and in a halt to the insane race toward nuclear catastrophe.

The possibility exists for overcoming this dangerous phase in international relations, the greetings message states. Everything depends on close cooperation, on the actions of forces that work for a peaceful and prosperous development of the peoples. The GDR is prepared to engage in dialogue with all those who strive for this lofty goal.

The greetings message continues: Situated on the dividing line between the two greatest military coalitions of the present, the GDR is undertaking all efforts, especially in the United Nations, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and in the negotiations in Vienna and Madrid to make a contribution toward ending the arms race, above all in the nuclear sphere, and turning to effective disarmament steps. The resources this would release could serve the economic and social development, and a large part of the needs of the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The GDR has stated its willingness to make available its territory for a nuclear-free zone in Europe, with due respect for the principle of equality and equal security.

The GDR stands staunchly at the side of those who fend off imperialist interference and aggression and have to struggle for the freedom, political and economic independence, indeed the very existence of their peoples. It firmly supports the view that world peace is indivisibly linked with the recognition of equal rights for all peoples and states. In this sense the GDR is at one with the efforts of the nonaligned states for a system of equal political and economic relations.

In conclusion it states: In the struggle for national independence, for averting the danger of war and for equal international economic relations, the nonaligned states have gained great respect and political weight. I am convinced that in future the movement will also make an important contribution to the solution of the fundamental issues of our time.

HONECKER CRITICIZES SED OFFICIALS' SHORTCOMINGS

LD031823 Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] East Berlin, 3 Mar (DPA) -- SED General Secretary Erich Honecker has criticized shortcomings in the work of party officials. In NEUER WEG, further excerpts from his speech to the first secretaries of SED bezirke executives in mid-February have been printed in which Honecker stated: "Unfortunately, we must note that in many places justified criticism by workers regarding inadequacies in working and living conditions have not been paid due attention. This can be seen not least from petitions." Petitions to the authorities are one of the few opportunities for GDR citizens to draw attention to faults publicly.

Honecker stressed that if a SED bezirk executive wants to govern well politically "then it will always keep abreast of the mood of the workers, or what the views and arguments are." The "energetic tackling of inhibiting factors, bureaucratic procedures which are detrimental to the relationship of trust between the party, state, and people is essential." In implementing economic policy with constant rationalization or necessary structural changes, inroads are "often made deep into the working and living conditions" of the workers. It must be taken into consideration that every rationalization raises human questions.

FRG PAPER REPORTS PROBLEMS IN MICROELECTRONICS

DW030749 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Mar 83 p 14

[Text] Berlin, 1 March -- When Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, wanted to obtain first-hand information about the production of the new NEWA communications control computer at the Dresden Robotron computer plant, he was not welcomed by the director general of the large combine. Official reports allow one to assume that this combine and its labor force of 70,000 have been under provisional management since last fall. The reason is that Professor Dr Wolfgang Sieber, the former director general, was removed from his position because the leading producer in the field of computer manufacture, electronic computing technology, and data processing apparently failed to meet its plan targets. Since that time the name of a director general of this combine has not been mentioned.

In general, the SED is evidently highly dissatisfied with the performance in this field, especially since the forthcoming Leipzig fair (13-19 March) is supposed to clearly emphasize microelectronics. This dissatisfaction became clear at a meeting on "Mathematics and Cybernetics in the Economy." At this meeting Professor Wolfgang Lassmann from Martin Luther University deplored the fact that only a very minor portion of the essential decisions on plant economics are currently prepared with the support of mathematics and computer technology.

At the same meeting, Professor Helmut Koziolk also sharply criticized the inadequate utilization of modern computer technology in GDR factories. Koziolk, born in 1927, is the leading GDR economist, a member of the SED Central Committee, and since 1966 director of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee. Koziolk confirmed that combines and plants in the GDR have a difficult time applying modern computer technology. He said that while there are experiences in the GDR in the optimization of annual production plans, in view of the difficult economic conditions the production processes must be optimized much more intensively. There is no lack of skilled personnel, but this potential is not exploited, he said.

Another problem, he said, is that the inadequate broadness of application and the number of factories that take advantage of computer technology is too small. What presents an even more unfavorable picture in comparison with advanced industrial countries is the utilization of mathematical instruments. Koziolk concludes: "What we need is a breakthrough along a broad front."

In his speech, which was published by the journal WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, Koziolk goes on to say that there is also a lack of software in the GDR. Small- and medium-series production, especially in the metalworking industry, is typical of the GDR's national economy and can be profitably automated only if flexible automation solutions can be found, he said.

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD071903 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the council of ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to the 7th summit meeting of the non-aligned countries. The Hungarian leaders stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic highly appreciates the movement of the non-aligned countries and expressed the hope that the summit meeting would give priority to important topical issues such as the preservation of world peace, the averting of danger of a nuclear catastrophe and the strengthening of international security and disarmament. The statesmen assured the just efforts of the movement of the non-aligned countries of the support of the Hungarian People's Republic.

GOODS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC 4 MARCH

LD042043 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] In Budapest, this year's Hungarian-Chinese goods exchange and payments agreement was signed today. It provides for considerable growth. The document was signed by the two deputy ministers of foreign trade, Janos Ambrus and Chen Jie. Within Hungarian export items directed to China, the proportion of machinery and equipment is to increase. We shall deliver complete electric bulb manufacturing and poultry processing installations, television parts, and fodder-mixing equipment to China, as well as the traditional goods, such as aluminum, medicines, textiles and fertilizers. We shall again buy rice, various canned food, and considerably more knitted goods and ready-made clothing from China than last year.

BUDAPEST REPORTS MARJAI'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON

LD061758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has arrived in London at the invitation of the British Government. The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Government was welcomed at the airport by a personal representative of the British foreign secretary and other high-ranking officials. Official talks are to open tomorrow.

PUJA POSTPONES BRUSSELS VISIT BECAUSE OF FLU

LD071153 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs is not going to Brussels today. Frigyes Puja has influenza and has postponed his official visit to Belgium.

KOROM-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PCI CONGRESS

LD071836 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI) The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee led by Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, that attended the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Milan, Monday returned to Budapest.

DELEGATE TO UNHRC DEFENDS MARTIAL, TU LAWS

LD071629 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 7 Mar 83

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] The U.N. Human Rights Commission has wound up debate on item 12 of its agenda, dealing with human rights violations. Under this item the commission received a so-called report on Poland prepared by the U.N. Deputy Secretary-General Hugo Gobbi, in spite of the fact that Poland declared the report illegal and opposed it being discussed at the commission's forum.

The most important conclusion of the Gobbi report is the statement that Poland, declaring martial law, acted in accord with its own Constitution and provisions of international pacts. Western speakers in the debate, omitting this fact altogether, exploited only the anti-Polish character of the report and launched another attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Of the 138 speakers who took the floor in the debate on item 12 of the agenda, 38 delivered statements concerning Poland, apart from the statement of the Polish delegation which also exercised its right to reply. Sixteen state delegations, including the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, France, Ireland and six representatives of non-governmental organisations made unfavourable statements about Poland. The remaining speakers defended the Polish standpoint.

Taking the floor at the end of debate on item 12, Poland's delegate, Henryk Sokalski, thanked those delegates who came out in Poland's defense.

The debate has fully borne out the rightness of all arguments presented by the Polish delegation, said he. It is a deplorable fact that certain speakers deemed it right to offer their own assessment of the situation in Poland which distorts both the genesis and character of the events in our country. Some of the countries represented here have so far been doing everything in their power to exacerbate Polish problems, interfering with achievement by Poland of the greatly needed internal stabilizations, Sokalski stressed.

Poland's delegate recalled that from the very beginning Poland has regarded declaration of martial law as a lesser evil. It seems that opponents of social calm in Poland pretend not to have noticed the process of positive changes under way in all domains of the country's life. Although we still have difficulties, the worst is already behind us.

Our achievements on the road towards full normalisation would have been far greater had it not been for restrictions imposed on Poland by certain NATO states, restrictions which have seriously affected living conditions of the Polish society, said Poland's delegate. The time is gone, said the Polish delegate, when the Polish issues were decided upon in spite of us and against us.

The policy of sanctions, pressure and interference in Poland's internal affairs, leads to nowhere and is destined to fiasco. There cannot be and will not be a Poland to answer the present desires of the American policy.

The Polish delegate also pointed out to the attempts by some delegations to belittle the lifting of marital law in Poland. What they would desire most is the return to the utter chaos of 1981. Sokalski rejected as groundless the charges that martial law restrictions had been incorporated into the Polish legislation. There were certain changes in the penal code but they did not go further than similar regulations in the majority of West European countries and in the United States.

Similarly erroneous is the presentation of the question of political prisoners in Poland and speaking of sentences being passed in this country for making use of human rights without resort to violence.

The trade union issue is a strictly internal matter coming under our national jurisdiction, said the Polish delegate adding that it was very interesting to listen to spokesmen of big business trying to present themselves as friends of the Polish working class. All trade unions were dissolved, said Mr. Sokalski, because we preferred to start anew instead of continuing to blunder.

The Polish delegation, said he, cannot accept the argumentation that the steps taken by the Polish authorities allegedly violated some ILO conventions. It is generally known that some of those conventions had been earlier violated by the activities of some trade unions in Poland which had nothing in common with trade union activity. Speaking about the Polish Government's departure from the ILO conventions is putting the cart before the horse.

Passing on October 8, 1982, a new trade unions law, Poland's parliament has made an important step on the road toward normalisation of the situation in Poland. But let no one expect, said Poland's delegate, that trade unions in the socialist country will be shaped on the pattern of trade unions in the capitalist part of the world.

Certain delegations deplored the fact that Poland, allegedly, rejected cooperation with the U.N. secretary-general. The truth is, however, that we have been cooperating with the United Nations and its secretary-general but we refuse to cooperate in implementation of illegal decisions incompatible with the U.N. Charter which disregard Polish national interests, said Poland's delegate.

The draft resolution presented to the commission, sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands, recommends that another report on Poland be prepared and presented at the successive, 40th session of the Human Rights Commission. The draft, said Poland's delegate, is totally groundless. It neither takes into account the situation in Poland, nor pays any attention to the standpoint of the Polish Government. It distorts both matters and is a manifestation of political slander. This is a mockery of what is actually linked with human rights. Unjustified consideration of Poland's internal affairs should be stopped forthwith.

Support for such debate will be regarded as an unfriendly act towards Poland, said Henryk Sokalski. On the part of NATO governments, which are determined to continue their policy of reprisals against Poland, we have the right to expect that they finally give up their hostile posture and show more realism and respect toward Poland, said Poland's delegate in conclusion.

PAP COMMENTS ON FRG CDU/CSU ELECTION VICTORY

LD071602 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A convincing victory in general election to the West German Bundestag today was won by the Christian Democratic parties CDU/CSU with 48.7 per cent of the vote and 243 seats in the 496-seat West German parliament and thus they will be in power for another four-year period.

Election results in West Germany points to a turn to the right in the social mood in that country.

Foreign observers, including diplomats in Western capitals, are of the opinion that this election results was finally influenced by economic issues.

The rule was confirmed that decisions of the electorate are finally influenced by their assessment of economic programmes of different parties. It proved that the blame for the 2.5 million unemployed at present was put by the majority of voters on the previous government headed by Social Democrats who exercised power till last September. Credit was given this time to formulas presented by Helmut Kohl.

In their foreign policy Christian Democrats practically unquestionably support the U.S. stand on Euromissiles and propagate the slogan of "a temporary character of settlement of the German issue". Christian Democratic Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann of the CSU publicly questioned not long ago Western frontiers of Poland and not only of Poland.

Since Christian Democrats' partner FDP had worse results than previously, Helmut Kohl may find himself under strong pressure from the right wing in his own party, the CDU, and particularly from the "sisterly" party CSU, led by Franz Josef Strauss who aspires to the post of vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ON GOVERNMENT PRESIDUM SESSION

LD072133 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] We have just received a communique from the Government Presidium session:

The Government Presidium examined and approved a Council of Ministers draft bill concerning the scope and activity of the government spokesman for Sejm affairs. The creation of such a post in the government has become a necessity. It has been dictated by increased Sejm activity and deepened cooperation between the parliament and the government. The government spokesman for Sejm affairs will have the rank of undersecretary of states at the Council of Ministers and will have an initiating, organizational, and coordinating role in relations between the government and the Sejm. He will also supervise the timing and quality of the central administration organs' settlement of issues resulting from cooperation between the government and the Sejm.

The Government Presidium approved the Council of Ministers draft bill concerning the state administration organs deputies' examination of demands and other state-ments and the principles of government representation in the Sejm and its organs. New solutions make greater demands of government organs.

The Government Presidium was briefed on the report on the operation of the regional organs of state administration against the background of the complex control of voivodships, which is carried out by the armed forces' inspectorates and the regional operational groups of the Polish Army. The report indicates that the Polish Army's control activity is useful and meets with social approval. Negligent persons have been disciplined by means including recall from posts and release from work. Due to controls carried out in 1982, 179 persons were recalled from posts, including 2 voivodas, 2 deputy voivodas, and 44 directors.

The Government Presidium considered it indispensable to continue restructuring and bringing order in the administration. The Government Presidium bound minister and central office heads to hold meetings of collegia -- with representatives of the armed forces inspectorates or, if necessary, voivodas participating -- in the first quarter of this year to assess the implementation of the conclusions arrived at during complex control.

The Government Presidium approved the Council of Ministers draft regulation increasing the limit on how much a pensioner can earn before pension rights are suspended for those pensioners whose professions are in short supply and who are therefore employed as workers on some jobs.

After consulting a trade union an enterprise director will be able to employ pensioners as workers in professions in short supply with remuneration of up to Z96,000 for up to 12 consecutive months.

SEJM TO CONSIDER ECONOMIC PLAN 10 MARCH

LD072133 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar -- Works on the three-year plan for the years 1983-85 are nearing their last phase. The Council of Ministers passed a draft national socio-economic plan last week which will be submitted to the Sejm March 10, PAP was told at the State Planning Commission today. Two programmes which were also passed by the Council of Ministers: namely an economy and anti-inflation packages, will form an integral part of the plan. The strategic aims of the plan are, first of all, to ensure the nation's demand for food, fulfill in the highest degree the demand for flats, improve the supply of basic commodities to the consumer market, and prevent the birth of spreading of the so-called sphere of poverty.

The achievement of these aims is conditioned mostly by the increase of material production. In industry, the increase is expected to reach 14 to 16 percent over the next three years. Theoretically, higher figures could be planned, taking the country's industrial potential at present into account. However, the raw materials resources are the limiting factor. For example, the deliveries of basic raw materials for industrial production may increase during the next three years only from 6 to 7 percent. Within this the supply of crude fuels can go up by 1.5 percent at the most.

A bigger growth rate is expected in such industrial branches as chemistry and light, electric engineering, and pulp and paper industries, to which a large part of raw materials and energy will be directed.

It is estimated that the upcoming three years will see an 8 percent increase in plant production and a 10 percent rise in animal production in Poland.

The growth rate for the country's national income produced should exceed the growth rate for the national income to be divided in view of the need to repay credits and reach a surplus in trade with the capitalist countries. At the same time all the rise in the national income must be effected through increased labour productivity, a task which has never been attained in Poland's economic practice so far.

In the next three years Poland can only count on a labour force growth of about 100 thousand people. As a result, the economy is confronted with the need to choose the intensive development variant.

The plan assumes that consumption financed from individual incomes will increase at an identical pace as the one of national income produced (between 10 and 11 percent). Hence, the need to protect consumption entails the need to sharply curb investments.

MADEJ VIEWS ECONOMIC, TRADE COOPERATION

AU071225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 83 p 7

[PAP report: "Poland's Trade Cooperation With Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpts] On 1 March, the Council of Ministers Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee discussed the objectives of Poland's long-term economic and technical cooperation with socialist countries, the 1983 trade policy, and the current state and goals of the tourist exchange from 1983 to 1985.

Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and head of the commission, chaired the meeting. He pointed out that the most important tasks set out by the country's economic policy for 1983 are the preparation of a long-term outline for economic cooperation with countries of the socialist community, as well as reducing Poland's debt to the West and retaining economic incentives to stimulate exports.

The correctness of activities aimed at making changes in the geographical structure of Poland's foreign trade turnover was stressed above all else during the discussion on the country's trade policy with socialist countries. This policy has been necessitated by U.S. and NATO economic restrictions which aggravate the already existing difficulties. The need for this reorientation, it was stated, is a result of growing protectionism in world trade, which is due to the long-term recession in the socialist economy.

It is expected that in 1983 Polish-Soviet trade turnover will reach the value of nearly R9,893,000,000 (in 1982 it was R9,026,000,000) of which R4,435,000,000 will go to exports (in 1982 it was R4,202,000,000) and R5,459,000,000 to imports (while in 1982 it was R4,824,000,000). It is estimated that the total payments imbalance in Polish-Soviet trade will amount to R7.7 billion in 1985. This situation calls for a considerable export effort on our side. The full repayment of this debt by 1990, which stands at R3.1 billion today, would require a 17 percent increase in our annual exports for this purpose.

As far as trade relations with the other socialist countries are concerned, trade protocols anticipate a growth in turnover of 7.8 percent (6 percent in exports and 9.5 percent in imports), compared to 1982. Last year, our debts fell by R152 million, bringing them down to R133 million. The standard as well as the range of imported market goods will basically remain at last year's level, while exports, particularly of goods produced by the light industry, will be reduced.

Attention was drawn to the fact that our traditional trade in goods with socialist countries is encountering obstacles due, among other things, to the keenly felt shortage of raw and other materials for production, which explains the implementation of a policy which closely balances out deliveries. The cuts in investments made recently by individual countries are also responsible for reduced trade in investment resources and building services. These problems, it was indicated, will be solved by closer economic integration and by the development of cooperation and production specialization.

DECLINING OIL PRICES WILL NOT AFFECT ECONOMY

LD071613 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 March -- In his interview for the Polish TV news on March 6th, Deputy Chief Inspector for Energy Economy Jerzy Banasik said that the decline in world oil prices noted recently would not have any effect on Poland's economy.

Ninety-five percent of oil processed in this country comes from the Soviet Union, the home production accounts for one-and-a-half percent and thus only the remaining three-and-a-half percent will be imported from capitalist countries. In trade between CMEA countries oil is sold at prices which are the average from the past five years.

Crude oil is not the only fuel traded internationally, Mr Banasik pointed out. The drop in oil prices affects the price of coal and Poland ranks among the biggest world exporters of coal. This year, earnings from coal exports will account for twenty percent of Poland's hard currency revenue. For Poland the fall in world oil prices means that in order to earn the same amount of foreign currency the exports of coal will have to be stepped up. The situation in the world oil prices, Mr Banasik added, would not influence the home price of petrol as, like in every other country, this price is an element of the state's internal policy and is shaped also with a consideration for the overall market balance.

TRYBUNA LUDU IMPUGNS SOLIDARITY LEADERS' AIMS

AU071717 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 83 p 4

[Jerzy Kraszowski article: "The Strategy of Battle for Authority"]

[Excerpts] Why did Solidarity representatives so stubbornly base their acceptance of various economic solutions on the authorities' making political concessions to the right wing? Why did they so "firmly" make various unfeasible demands which were in no way possible to fulfill? Why did they organize strikes so often and so irresponsibly, hitting at the weakened economy? Why did they deliberately exacerbate the dissatisfaction of a community which was affected by the deepening economic difficulties?

The time which has lapsed since the stormy events of 1981 has given a clear and honest enough reply to these questions. Now that many emotions have died down and rational thinking is paving its way with increasing effect, maybe one can think the following: A considerable part of the Solidarity leadership circles and their theoretical and advisory backing intended to change the system from the very beginning. Of course, these intentions were hidden not only from partners during talks and negotiations, but above all from the mass of Solidarity members. Yet why did the workers fail to observe the extremists' real aims and why did they let themselves be manipulated?

I believe that we have found credible replies to this question thanks to the research carried out by Jerzy Borowiecki in his book "Solidarity -- the Fronts of Battle for Authority."

Looking back on events hastens the conviction that the activities of that "social movement," inspired by anticommunist groups who infiltrated Solidarity leadership bodies, were a means of achieving political goals alien to our system. "The enemies of socialism," Borowiecki writes, "placed their hopes on the crisis and on the social dissatisfaction caused by mistakes which had been made. Appearing as alleged spokesmen for this dissatisfaction and as defenders of workers' interests, these people tried to lead the community astray and create a kind of indifference toward the so-called peaceful road of assuming authority by the right wing. While the party concentrated on how to overcome the difficulties, the antisocialist forces expounded these difficulties and used them for their own aims."

The opposition, which set the tone for Solidarity almost from the beginning, consistently employed strike blackmail in its battle for authority. The hypocrisy of the extremist Solidarity activists consisted of their hiding their real intentions behind demagogic slogans on "defending workers' interests."

The idea of identifying members of the Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] antisocialist organizations with Solidarity, and identifying Solidarity members with KSS-KOR and KPN members was not a propaganda idea. The connections of Solidarity activists with abroad also was not a propaganda idea; after all, these connections continue to exist, harming Poland just as they harmed it then. Acquainting oneself with the methods behind this activity helps one better understand why these people based the union's structure from the very beginning on domestic and foreign antisocialist groups.

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH ZSP COMMITTEE 7 MARCH

LD072351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has received the 16-member Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of the Association of Polish Students [ZSP], led by its chairman, (Cezary Droszcz).

The committee informed Rakowski about implementation of the ZSP founding congress resolutions. The situation of students was discussed. Problems of student self-management were also discussed against the background of the process of shaping self-management at higher schools. The doubts of ZSP members concerning new draft study regulations were presented, and the attitude of the association to other normalizing acts concerning students. Weaknesses and inconsistencies in introducing the new system of grant aids were pointed out with specific examples. By presenting the problem of stagnation in the student cultural movement the need was stressed for development and popularization of the knowledge of national culture.

Deputy Premier Rakowski discussed the country's current sociopolitical situation, and the tasks resulting from it for students. He particularly stressed the need for innovative and open activity. At the same time he indicated that higher schools are often the place of political struggle, hence so much depends on students themselves, their civic attitude, and patriotic involvement.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST NONADMISSION TO KRAKOW DEBATE

LD072001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] The cultural problems group of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic has protested to the main board of the Union of Polish Artists in the Fine Arts about the lamentable incident which occurred during the general meeting of members of the Krakow branch of this union: Journalists were not allowed to enter the debating hall.

The authors of the protest consider nonrecognition of the press card of a journalist carrying out his duty as a blow against the community's right to information and as an attempt to conceal from it the activity of an organization pledged to public activity by virtue of its character and statutory obligations.

The cultural problems group says the above-mentioned incident is one of the worst examples of restricting freedom of the press and journalists' access to sources of information.

DAILY REPORTS BIRTH RATE HIGHEST IN 20 YEARS

AU072009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Report signed "B.J.": "Demographic Surprises"]

[Summary] It is said, and not without reason, that the Poles are a people who do everything opposite. Wherever a crisis occurs in the world, the birth rate drops. In Poland it is different -- 702,400 children were born last year, the highest figure in 20 years. This makes Poland a country with one of the highest birth rates in Europe. It is estimated that 213 children are being born for every 100 married couples. At the same time, a slight drop in infant mortality was recorded last year.

CEAUSESCU 5 FEB SPEECH TO ARMY AKTIV MEETING

AU071434 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceasescu at the 4 March accountability meeting of the Army aktiv and basic cadres in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades officers, this accountability meeting of the Army aktiv and basic cadres is designed to examine the way in which military and political training has been carried out in our military units and to take the necessary measures to commendably fulfill all tasks incumbent upon the military from the directive on military, combat, and political training and from decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference.

I take this opportunity to extend to you -- participants in the meeting, and all officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers -- revolutionary communist greetings and best wishes for great successes in all fields, on behalf of the party Central Committee, State Council, government and myself personally! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!").

In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan and in 1982, the military units have attained important successes in all efforts to raise their combat and defense capacity and improve their combat and political training. Indeed, the speech made by the defense minister and the discussions conducted here have pointed out both the results attained and various shortcomings which, unfortunately, are still manifest in certain military units. However, I do not wish to dwell now on shortcomings in various military units. The comrades who addressed the meeting referred to them and I hope that the commands and units will continue to examine -- in a more profound critical and self-critical spirit -- the work carried out thus far, so as to draw all necessary conclusions and lessons for the future activity!

One can say that the military exercises and other activities designed to prove the level of our Army's combat and political preparedness have clearly pointed out that our Army can commendably fulfill today its highly responsible task to defend the revolutionary achievements and Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!").

During exercises and other activities one could note that our military men and commanders can better handle available arms, know how to use particular field conditions and can organize combat operations so that they always carry out their objectives, under circumstances!

The technical endowment, of the army has continued to improve in these years. Along with the overall development of the forces of production, particularly with the powerful modernization of our industry, we also created necessary conditions to improve armaments and produce new combat means, something which ensures that our Army has all necessary means for the present circumstances.

Good results were also obtained in organizing all activities and strengthening military order and discipline. We have carried out a consistent political and educational campaign to raise the revolutionary and patriotic awareness of all military personnel, so that they better understand their great responsibility to continuously improve their military training and are always able to fulfill their duties to fatherland and people.

During these military exercises and in other combat training activity, the Army has improved its cooperation with patriotic guards, paramilitary youth formations, and the units of the Ministry of Interior, in accordance with the overall orientation of our party and state concerning the participation of all the people in the country's defense, in case of an imperialist aggression. I would like to state that these joint actions were most important both for the Army's training and for the better training of patriotic guards, paramilitary youth formations and Ministry of Interior units. All this has cemented and secured a better base for cooperation among and joint actions of all units, since these units are meant to act in an organized manner in meeting all defense requirements.

At the same time, we carried out a number of joint cooperation actions with the Warsaw Pact allied armies, another important factor in strengthening cooperation between our armies, so as to always be ready to repel any imperialist aggression and ensure the independence and sovereignty of our countries.

I would also like to mention the important role and active contribution of military units to implementing the program for our fatherland's socioeconomic development. Beginning with the work at the Danube-Black Sea canal, irrigation work, ensuring coal for the fatherland, and other projects such as those in industrial construction and agriculture, one can state that the Army makes a very important contribution to the overall development of our fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause)

At the same time this leads to increasingly strengthening the Army's ties with the broad masses and people, making everybody understand, both the military and the masses of working people, that the army is part and parcel of the people, their military arm, which must always serve the people and be alongside of them in life and work! Only such an army can be victorious in defending the fatherland in all circumstances! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

As I stressed at the national conference and as you know from the communique on the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan, Romania has continued to score important results in its socioeconomic development in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan -- under the difficult conditions of world economic crisis, of shortcomings manifest in our activity, and of certain contradictions between various sectors of activity -- and has obtained important successes in implementing the main task set by the 12th party congress, namely the transition to a new development stage for our fatherland and attaining a new quality of work and life in all fields.

In all this activity, both in the military field and through participation in the economic activity, our Army has made and is making an active contribution to implementing the 12th congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

For the results attained in all fields, I would like to extend to the generals, officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and the entire army warmest congratulations and wishes for ever greater achievements in future activity! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, the national conference examined the current stage of socialist construction and adopted very important programs and decisions to fulfill the 1981-1985 5-year plan, to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization and to create conditions for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual well-being.

As is well known, for 1983 the plan envisages a higher development rate than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

We have obtained good results in the first 2 months of this year, even a certain surplus compared with plan provisions, something which proves that it is possible to fulfill these provisions and that all conditions exist to successfully fulfill the entire 5-year plan! (prolonged applause)

In accordance with the programs adopted, we are carrying out steady activity to ensure the necessary energy sources -- coal, oil and other -- and to powerfully increase the base of raw materials! We have started this year with good results in this field, too. We are carrying out a consistent activity to implement the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference on powerfully developing agriculture and implementing the program for self-management and self-supply.

Of course, all these tasks require resolute and consistent work in all fields. In giving priority to these targets, which play a decisive part in continuously developing our fatherland, we must pay greater attention to markedly reducing energy and material consumption and recovering and reusing materials, spare parts, and subassemblies. In this respect, we must do everything possible to increasingly meet requirements for raw and other materials from our own resources. The necessary conditions exist for earlier fulfilling the 12th congress decision to attain our energy independence, by carrying out the programs established by the national conference and implementing the measures adopted in this respect.

All conditions exist to attain similar results in agriculture and in implementing the self-management and self-supply program, so that we can ensure good food supplies to the people and even attain a surplus of agricultural and good products for export, in order to powerfully increase agriculture's contribution to the entire development of the country.

All these targets require a consistent activity. I would like you to realize that I stress these issues at this meeting because the military are citizens with equal rights; hence, they must be familiar with all problems and directly participate in attaining all our goals, both in the activity within military units and in the overall economic activity. (loud and prolonged applause)

We should pay greater attention than we have thus far to the question of quality and technical level. We now have a good industry and a powerful scientific-technical base. We must work in such a way as to ensure that the Romanian products in all fields are at least at the level of similar products abroad! This also applies to defense products and means. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must pay greater attention to continuously increasing social labor productivity, on the basis of the better organization, mechanization, and automation of all production processes and by raising the professional skills and scientific-technical level of the workers, engineers, and all working people.

In the fatherland's overall development we should pay greater attention to powerfully increasing the social product and the national income, applying the new economic mechanism, and continuously raising the efficiency and profitability of all units and all activities.

In this respect, an important role devolves on the scientific activity, education, and training of cadres for all sectors of activity. Today we have a powerful scientific base and all education system capable of training necessary cadres for all fields. What is now required is to make maximum use of this powerful force, which has the decisive role in implementing the party program and ensuring the country's overall development; we should see to it that our science, all cadres in all fields, including the military cadres, broaden their horizons of knowledge and master the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge. As this applies to the Army, the cadres here must master the latest achievements in military science and in the defense of the country's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)!

Proceeding from the overall tasks of socioeconomic development and of implementing the party program and the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference we must also establish the tasks and missions of the Army. We must never forget that strengthening the defense capacity of the fatherland and raising the Army's combat readiness and capability to fulfill any kind of military mission depend on the commendable implementation of party decisions and the 5-year plans for continuously developing the country's technical-material base. Only thus can we ensure everything required for the fatherland's defense. Therefore, we must do everything to continuously develop the forces of production, by paying appropriate attention to such important sectors as energy, raw materials, and agriculture, while continuing to powerfully develop our socialist industry.

Generally speaking, we can state that the efforts made in the years of socialism have led to the creation of a modern industry with advanced technical means. Today's Romanian industry can resolve the most complex scientific and technical problems and can produce the most modern machines and equipment for the entire economy, including the production of most modern combat equipment. This is a direct result of the policy of socialist industrialization and represents an important element of increasing the material force of our society and strengthening the defense capacity of the fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

On the basis of the development of the forces of production, the national income has increased and necessary means were ensured both for overall development and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. In accordance with the party's overall policy, during the current 5-year plan we will resolutely work to implement new measures -- along with the overall development of the society -- to raise the people's material and intellectual living standard, the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, proceeding from the general goals established by the national conference for 1983 and the rest of the 5-year plan, the entire Army must forcefully work to fulfill the highly responsible tasks incumbent upon it. In the current international circumstances, we must continuously strengthen our defense and combat capacity. Romania's foreign policy is a policy of cooperation and peace with all states, regardless of social system. However, as long as the danger of aggression and war persists, we are dutybound always to be ready to repel any aggression and defend the integrity and sovereignty of the fatherland!

As is well known, the national conference decided to maintain military expenditures until 1985 at the 1982 level. We took this decision considering the level of military expenditures is too high and that we should act, through our own measures, too, to contribute to halting the arms race at the world level. With the 1982 level of military expenditures we will ensure a proper endowment of the Army until 1985. The measures and programs established in this respect, all known to you, ensure the attainment of these targets with the available financial means. In accordance with results attained in this period concerning the transition to disarmament at the world level -- and we wish and hope that positive steps will be taken to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament -- and depending upon developments in this respect, we will decide in 1985 how to proceed further. It is obvious that, if appropriate agreements are concluded on reducing military expenditures, halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear, we will also take appropriate measures along these lines. If nonprogress is made in this period, then in 1985 we will have to review the situation and will adopt our future course accordingly. On that basis we will establish the new level of military expenditures. We would like not to be compelled to allocate supplementary means after 1985, and if possible, even before 1985, to further reduce military expenditures. This is in accordance with the interest of our people and all peoples in Europe and throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

I stress this because I want it clearly understood that, while concerning ourselves with strengthening the Army's combat and defense capacity and improving its equipment, we must never forget that only by powerfully developing the forces of production, industry, and the entire economy and only by attaining new successes in socialist construction will we really score good results in strengthening the fatherland's combat and defense capacity! Therefore, what our people and other peoples need is not to increase military expenditures but to reduce them along with armaments. This is in accordance with requirements of socialist construction in Romania and all socialist countries and of the socioeconomic development of all peoples; this is also in accordance with overall requirements for a better life for all mankind! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

Proceeding from these basic principles of our policy, we will work, as I have already said, to ensure the Army's means and continuously equip it with everything required, should the need arise, for the defense of the country. Of course, we must ensure that available resources and those to be supplied to military units in the coming years are used in the best possible way. We must improve these combat means and raise their combat and precision level. In this respect, the military units and relevant commands must make a more active and responsible contribution to implementing these targets.

We must ensure a better utilization of materials and everything the economy requires, particularly for combat and defense. Proceeding from this, we must work continuously to raise the level of tactical and operational knowledge of cadres and all military personnel of our Armed Forces. In this respect I believe that more is required than has been done thus far. We should bear in mind that the emphasis we place upon raising the overall level of professional and technical knowledge in all sectors must be reflected more powerfully in the Army, too, by raising the professional and technical level specifically in the military field.

We should pay greater attention to better organizing combat exercises and cooperation between various units and kinds of arms. At the same time, further efforts should be made to conduct combat exercises by making better use of specific field conditions, so that we can attain, with the available means and forces, maximal combat results.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to increasing the responsibility of commands, officers, and all military men in fulfilling their tasks with respect to combat and political training. Action should be taken to powerfully strengthen military orders and discipline, obviously based on revolutionary awareness and on full comprehension of the responsibility devolving upon each military man and command in fulfilling the task to defend revolutionary achievements.

Proceeding from the fact that the defense of the fatherland is the responsibility of all the people and can only be achieved with their participation, we must bear in mind that, in planning our combat training and drafting various concepts, each locality, enterprise, and agricultural unit, generally speaking each socioeconomic unit, should become a powerful stronghold and citadel capable of ensuring, in any circumstances, both the development of productive activity and the defense of revolutionary achievements and the country's independence. (loud and prolonged applause).

We must always bear in mind that, generally speaking, we do not intend to act in the territory of other countries. Our Army and country have no military plans against other peoples. Therefore, any fight that may come about will be conducted for the defense of our fatherland. We may have to cross our borders only under conditions of pursuit of an aggressor or when obligations devolving from our alliances so require, or under conditions of repelling an imperialist aggression.

Therefore, proceeding from these considerations, we must clearly understand that our combat training should be planned with a view to repelling any aggression with a minimum of human and material losses and always ensuring Romania's territorial integrity. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

In the framework of this military concept, it is necessary to ensure that our people can participate in the struggle for the fatherland's defense. In this respect, we must continue to develop cooperation between military units, patriotic guards, and paramilitary youth formations; we should pay greater attention to the military training of patriotic guards and paramilitary youth and should further develop joint training actions.

We must increasingly strengthen the Army's cooperation with the Ministry of Interior military units. In saying this, I refer not only to security units, but also to militia units -- this is also an issue for the Ministry of Interior's attention -- since the militia units have and will always have important responsibilities in protecting revolutionary achievements, ensuring public order and tranquillity, and defending the fatherland.

At the same time, in the entire activity of combat training, we must work to strengthen cooperation with armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries and organize joint training and instruction actions, in the spirit of our party's decisions, so as to always be ready, in case of need, to fulfill our obligations within the Warsaw Pact.

Generally speaking, as I have often stated in the past, regardless of whether the Warsaw Pact exists or not -- and we hope to reach soon a situation where both NATO and the Warsaw Pact are abolished -- we must never forget that we will always have to cooperate with the armies of neighboring socialist countries. Therefore we must work to strengthening cooperation, training, and friendship with these countries.

At the same time we will continue to develop friendly relations with armies of all socialist countries and other friendly countries.

While obviously giving priority to fulfilling the highly responsible tasks devolving upon it -- to be always ready to answer the call of the fatherland, party, and people to defend the revolutionary achievements and independence of the country -- the Army must continue to forcefully participate in carrying out the program for ensuring the country's socioeconomic development, to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, to raise the fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization and to continuously increase the people's material and intellectual well-being. (loud and prolonged applause)

We have to attain great targets and carry out activities of national importance until 1985, and of course after 1985, too, but I am now talking about the current 5-year plan. The construction of the Danube-Black Sea canal will be concluded, but the construction of the Bucharest-Danube-Black Sea canal will start. (loud applause)

We must give new impetus to irrigation work, because, as you can well see, we have great losses year by year in agriculture due to lack of rainfall in certain periods, while billions of cubic meters of water pass through the Danube into the Black Sea! We must retain the water for irrigation, so as to ensure, under all conditions, the necessary crops for good supplies to the people. We are planning for the Army to assume greater responsibility in this respect beginning with the current 5-year plan; actually we have already decided on that. As a matter of fact, for engineering units, and not only for them, the work at the Danube-Black Sea canal, on other worksites, and in irrigation projects is their best possible practice and defense training; besides, what they dig is put to some use. (loud applause) We give them all opportunities to prove that they can rapidly dig deep canals and antitank or any other kind of entrenchments and can build bridges faster than civilian construction units, by working in a military style. Therefore they have unlimited opportunities to apply their knowledge and raise their technical level. (loud applause)

There are also other activities in which the Army must actively participate. You know from our fatherland's history that the Romanian people have always worked to ensure their existence and development with the weapon for defense nearby in case of need. Therefore we must perfect these traditions of our forefathers in the new conditions and ensure that our Army participates in the development of the fatherland and is always ready to take up arms to defend it in case of need, together with all the people. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the political and educational activity of all military personnel from generals, officers, and noncommissioned officers down to the soldiers. By acting in the spirit of our party's policy, of the revolutionary outlook about world and life, of dialectical and historical materialism and of principles of scientific socialism, let us ensure that the Army becomes a powerful school for political, patriotic, and revolutionary education! Let us ensure that each military man is also a basic activist of the party! After military service, each soldier should become a good activist, a good propagandist and a good patriot, with high revolutionary, patriotic, and socialist consciousness. (loud and prolonged applause)

We would like the military -- I am particularly referring to the military cadres -- to participate more actively in the social and political life. I have the impression that, compared with the first years after the revolution for social and national liberation, our officers are participating now to a lesser extent in various political and social activities. But comrades, we have a huge force in our military and I believe that we should make sure -- in view of our past experience -- that all military cadres participate more actively in the political activity and become activists of our party and state in the economic, political, and educational fields. (loud applause)

Not only the political cadres and officers but commanders and everybody else should be more actively involved in this activity! In this respect, we should establish a real program to help our party-state bodies and the people's councils in their activity. After having talked about the economic field, I will now refer to the political-educational and organizational activity. I believe that this huge force we have in our Army can and must play a more important role in the entire activity carried out in our country in all fields. In the field of political-educational activity, the Army must also actively participate in political and social life and implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy. The military must participate in more activities, while continuing to fulfill their army tasks. I believe that this will increasingly strengthen the ties between and unity of the people and Army, will increase the military's spirit of responsibility, hence it will also strengthen the combat and defense capacity of our people. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, in our activity we must take into account the serious international situation. As is well known, as a result of the policy of force, diktat and redivision of spheres of influence as well as the result of the arms race, a situation of extreme tension has been reached at the world level. It is also true that, at the same time, the broad masses and the peoples have intensified the struggle for a new policy based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. One can assert that in the confrontation between these two trends at the world level, the forces advocating a new policy are ever more powerful and, through joint action, can ensure a new development of international life.

It is necessary to always proceed from the fact that the struggle for disarmament and peace is the key problem of our age, when arms, particularly nuclear ones, have reached such a level as to be able to destroy the entire civilization and even the existence of life on our planet.

The situation is particularly difficult in Europe. Actually, the largest part of all kinds of armaments and almost all nuclear weapons are deployed on our continent. It is also envisaged to deploy new intermediate-range missiles here and develop existing ones. In these circumstances, the struggle for disarmament, for preventing the deployment of new missiles and for withdrawing and destroying existing ones is a matter of life and death for Europe. We must do everything possible to prevent the deployment of new missiles! (loud and prolonged applause) It is necessary to resolutely work -- and our party is doing everything in this respect -- to ensure that the Madrid meeting concludes with positive results, to convene a conference on trust and disarmament in the continent and to create a united Europe, without nuclear arms, based on respect for the independence and social system in each state and for the right of each people to free development, in accordance with its wishes. We pay great attention to cooperation in the Balkans and turning our region into a nuclear-free area without foreign military bases.

We believe that all existing problems, including conflicts in various parts of the world, must be resolved through negotiations alone. It is in the interest of all peoples to put an end to the use of force and arms and to act only through negotiations. No matter how difficult and long such negotiations may be, they are better than the most insignificant military actions. Only peaceful negotiations are in accordance with the interests of peoples and can ensure the independence, socioeconomic development, and well-being of each people. (loud applause)

We are concerned with and work to contribute to overcoming the world economic crisis, primarily by eliminating underdevelopment and attaining a new international economic order.

I would like to mention at this meeting, too, that the difficult economic and political situation at the world level is the result of the policy of force, of ignoring the norms of international relations by certain states, particularly in the economic field; it is also the outcome of repressive measures and economic and other sanctions, which actually lead to restrictions in international economic relations, thus exerting a negative impact upon the entire international life. This obviously contributes to the present extreme tension in international life. Therefore, everything should be done to put an end to such practices and political actions, in order to promote the development of political and economic relations between states on the new principles of equality and equity and an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states.

We pay particular attention to increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies which offer an organized framework for the participation of all states, regardless of social system, in resolving the problems of the contemporary world.

We believe that an important role in this respect devolves on small and medium-sized countries, developing states, and the Nonaligned Movement, and that everything should be done to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of these states.

In view of the fact that the meeting of nonaligned countries starts in a few days, I would like to express the hope of our people and of Socialist Romania that it will lead to overcoming certain contradictions and antagonisms and strengthening the cooperation of nonaligned countries in their highly responsible tasks within the struggle to halt the arms race, establish a new international economic order and promote new relations of equality in international life. I would like to express our desire that this conference should give a new perspective and new dimensions to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

We want to increasingly strengthen relations with developing countries in jointly finding solutions to the complex problems of underdevelopment, for the faster socioeconomic development of each country, for overcoming the economic crisis and for establishing a new international economic order.

In the spirit of our foreign policy principles, we attach particular importance to developing relations with the socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors, as is only natural, with the Third World countries and with the developed capitalist states. We unswervingly base our relations upon the aforementioned principles of equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We highly assess the peace movements in Europe and other continents as well as the ever more important role played by peoples in democratically resolving international problems, halting the arms race, and ensuring peace. It is known that the Romanian people have forcefully joined these international efforts. We wish to develop cooperation with the peace movements in Europe and throughout the world, so that, through powerful joint actions, we can bring about a reduction of military expenditures and disarmament, primarily nuclear. Let us do everything possible to ensure the right of peoples to existence, life, independence, and peace! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

I wanted to refer -- during this meeting of military cadres -- to Romania's international activity of cooperation and peace because these are the supreme concerns of our party, and the Army cannot remain apart from them. On the contrary, it must actively participate in implementing our domestic and foreign policy, a policy of peace and international cooperation. This is the way in which the Army can best serve the fatherland and people! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that all military commands, beginning with the Ministry of Defense, all generals and officers and all military men of our army will draw the necessary conclusions both from positive and negative results and will take all measures to improve the military, combat, and political training as well as work in all sectors.

We have powerful officers corps, powerful commands, and a powerful army equipped with everything necessary to fulfill its duties in defending the fatherland! I am convinced that -- by acting in the military and economic fields in close connection with all the people, under the leadership of our Communist Party -- our Army will always be ready to defend the fatherland and will carry out its daily duties in the practical activity of all sectors.

With this conviction I wish you, all officers and all military men, ever greater successes in all fields, much health and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and powerful unity around the party and its secretary general, all those present stand up and cheer for minutes on end for the RCP, the leading political force of the entire nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, president of the republic and supreme commander of our Armed Forces.

RELIGIOUS LEADER ROSIANU VISITS U.S. FOR TALKS

AU072046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES 7/3/1983 -- Ion Rosianu, head of the Department of Religious Denominations of Romania, who paid a visit to the USA at the invitation of Arthur Schreyer, president of the "Appeal for Consciousness" foundation, met with Iakovos, archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, with Archbishop Cheli, permanent observer of the Vatican to the UN, with Roman-Catholic Cardinal Cook, with executives of the American section of the World Jewish Congress, with Armenian Archbishop Torkom Manoogian and other representatives of denominations. At the same time he had an interview with the UN under-secretary-general for political and General Assembly affairs, William Buffum.

During the interviews aspects were approached of the activity of the denominations in the two countries, just as tangible possibilities of developing their cooperation.

Present was Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador to the USA.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY RECEIVES MANEA MANESCU

AU072047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES 7/3/1983 -- Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, now in Vienna to attend meeting on international cooperation and development, was received on Monday, March 7, by the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Bruno Kreisky. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Romania's president and the Austrian chancellor.

The stage of the bilateral relations was approached during the interview, stress being laid on their upward course, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the visit the Romanian president paid to Austria! It was stressed that the steady development of those relations fully met the interests of the two peoples, of the strengthening of collaboration and peace in Europe and in the world, and the determination was expressed to encourage the translation into fact of the understandings covenanted at top level, to identify further possibilities and ways of mansided cooperation. Current international issues were also approached.

Manea Manescu also had an interview with Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, commerce and industry of Austria, when questions relating to economic bilateral relations were approached.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang (AGERPRES) 3/3/1983 -- The protocol concerning the exchanges of goods of payments between the Romanian Government and the Government of the DPR of Korea and in 1983 was signed in Pyongyang. The protocol was signed for Romania by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Korea by Yi Song-nok deputy minister of foreign trade of the Democratic Korea. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 3 Mar 83 AU]

DAILIES REPORT, COMMENT ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD071226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- The entire Yugoslav press on Monday frontpages announcements and commentaries on the opening of the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, preceded by two preparatory meetings at ambassadorial and ministerial levels.

Commentaries Cited

LD062248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 6 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- The course of preparatory meetings in New Delhi is encouraging, since it confirms the stability of the authentic orientation of the movement as an independent and non-bloc factor on the complex international scene. This is emphasized by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA in its commentary for tomorrow, Monday, devoted to the opening of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in the Indian capital. POLITIKA mentions that nonalignment, in the next few days, has the chances of showing its strength once again and of proving that it represents a foothold for world peace, although it is occupied by its internal contradictions.

"The leaders of nonaligned countries face the world in their aspiration to have the world's divisions and quarrels abated, and general cooperation, tolerance, and relaxation strengthened," it is said in an article the Belgrade daily BORBA carries in its issue for tomorrow. As for the debate on Kampuchea's representation, BORBA places in the fore the resolve and [word indistinct] by most countries which have fully condemned the foreign military intervention in that country, and all the consequences of that act of violence. The daily particularly singles out the need for mutual cooperation among the nonaligned countries to be strengthened, and mentions a proposal on passing a charter to deal with the reliance upon their own forces in their further economic development.

POLITIKA Views Summit Scene

AU071638 Belgrade POLITIKA in Servo-Croatian 6 Mar 83 p 2

[Report by Momcilo Pantelic, POLITIKA's special correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Mar -- The heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries who will assemble for the seventh time the day after tomorrow will try to strengthen their movement's unity in relation to the dramatic trinity of problems of the contemporary period -- that is, the military, political, and economic crises or, more precisely, wars, big powers, and money. Do the nonaligned countries have enough strength and great ideas to promote changes in the contemporary unfavorable trend of international relations in the entire world?

It can be said that a certain conditional optimism is sensed among the participants of the ministerial meeting which, as has been learned, has to a considerable extent "cleared the ground" for the leaders. This means that all of them feel the need for effective action on the confused world scene as their own individual as well as their joint need, but that they approach it differently, hoping that, in the coming 5 or 6 days, they will coordinate their views or at least bring them closer together. There are also some among them who believe that some solutions could be more spectacular than the opening ceremony of the summit meeting, which will bring together the largest number of heads of states or governments ever to meet -- that is, some 70 of them.

Sensitive Moment

The individual ministers connect such great hopes with undoing the "knots" in the Persian Gulf, where Iraq and Iran have been at war with each other for 30 months. Iraq and Iran originally made a considerable contribution to strengthening the movement by breaking up the regional military pact but, with their own conflict, have subsequently introduced new divisions into the movement. For this reason the subsequent situation is considered extraordinarily sensitive: Both a spectacular action of the leaders of nonaligned countries for a peaceful solution to the conflict and a new big offensive by Iran, which has again concentrated its troops, are expected at this time. The diplomats of Third World countries are making extraordinarily behind-the-scene efforts to demonstrate to the warring sides that there are ways to peace even though they are not evident at the front. However, it is not easy to induce the opponents to respect the principle of peaceful solutions to disputes.

Unfortunately, it may happen that this war will once again disrupt the course of decisionmaking on the place of the next conference of nonaligned countries. It was because of its conflict with Iran that Iraq relinquished the task of organizing the seventh summit meeting which was subsequently taken over by India, and the meeting will open in New Delhi the day after tomorrow instead of in Baghdad in September. Judging by the current situation, Iraq's chances of hosting the eighth summit meeting are small, although it received promises to this effect from several sides at the time when it renounced the organization of the seventh summit meeting. A general agreement is required for this decision, but it is difficult to imagine that a consensus could be achieved primarily because of the opposition of Iran, with which Libya, Syria, and the DPRK will also agree (the latter three countries, together with Guinea and Indonesia, have been also mentioned as candidates for the role of organizer of the eighth summit meeting...). It is also hard to believe that, having already invested large funds for the construction of conference projects, Iraq will again this time cede the organization of the summit to some other country especially in view of the fact that it considered the support of some 40 countries, among other things, as some kind of a "guarantee" that it would nevertheless host the eighth summit meeting. It is, therefore, very possible that the seventh summit meeting will not decide the place of the eighth summit meeting and will leave the decision on this issue to the later ministerial conference.

Treatment of Responsibility

As has been indicated during the work of the ministers and committees, one of the main topics of discussion at the summit meeting will be the treatment of the responsibility of the big powers for and their role in the contemporary deep political and economic crisis in the world. To be sure, there are efforts to shift a major part of "overall" blame to one or another side. The majority, however, is of the opinion that it is necessary to establish an equilibrium, that is, to tell both sides what is thought about their specific actions and what is expected from them in the future to improve the situation. For this purpose frequent mention is made of the Belgrade initiative of 1961, when an appeal was made to the big powers to end the cold war and embark on a road of agreements. The contemporary period is appraised as the "second world cold war." This time again the nonaligned countries would like to exercise a conciliatory influence on the big powers and move them toward a process of real disarmament and general relaxation of tension.

Even if there are no spectacular actions or, at least, if such actions fail to have a wide effect in the political sphere, the gathering in New Delhi might be remembered for a very large number of initiatives to find a way out of the economic crisis. One of the noticeable results might be to convene a world conference on monetary problems, especially since the initiative of American Secretary Regan is similar to the proposal which is incorporated in the draft economic declaration of the summit meeting.

Compared with wars and foreign pressures, there is less and less money; even the "oil powers" (OPEC) complain that, as a result of a decline in oil prices, their revenues have thinned out and maintain that this fact, too, must be considered in planning economic cooperation between developing countries -- that is, that their credits to poor countries will be smaller.

In any event, the atmosphere at the plenary meeting of ministers which is concluding its work and in both committees appears to be calmer than it was in Havana, something that is encouraging for the meeting which is trying to bring peace to three wars -- the cold, hot, and financial wars. The members countries which were passive in Havana have also become noticeably active. This fact, too, is proof of the vitality of the Nonaligned Movement. In a difficult situation one should not remain idle, especially when the difficulties are neither imaginary nor of a short term although they are not as great as they could be.

PLANINC ON RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

LDO41753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed the view that the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC which is coming into force on 1 April this year will create fresh possibilities for cooperation in several fields of the economy. In a statement for a special issue of the English-language paper, JOURNAL, which the Eksport-Pres newspaper publishing enterprise in Belgrade is devoting to economic relations between Yugoslavia and the European Community, Milka Planinc stressed that the concrete realization of the possibilities created by the agreement depend on economic organizations. In this connection, Milka described the "EEC-Yugoslavia business conference," due to begin in Belgrade on Monday, as exceptionally important. In her statement for JOURNAL Milka Planinc said:

"Economic cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC is proceeding on the broad basis of long-term production cooperation, technological, financial, and social cooperation, and trade exchange. This kind of development of economic relations with the EEC has been influenced by numerous factors which are determined by differences between the levels of economic development, geographical proximity and being neighbors, and by many years of orienting ourselves toward creating the conditions needed by more equal economic processes. The development of mutual cooperation is given particular importance by the presence of our workers temporarily employed in EEC member countries and by the need to ensure the fullest possible safeguards for the conditions in which they live and work.

"On account of the interest in promoting economic cooperation felt on both sides, a joint statement was signed in Belgrade at the end of 1976, which outlined the aims and principles of an agreement on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC. The agreement, which was signed in Belgrade on 2 April 1980, creates fresh possibilities for cooperation in numerous fields of the economy. Of course, the concrete exploitation of these possibilities is up to the economic organizations concerned which are to establish, through mutual contacts, the specific forms of cooperation and trade exchange.

The agreement on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC should help the economy's orientation in this direction and should make it easier for it to be inspired, when searching for the most favorable institutional solutions, by the requirements of economic development and the need to overcome the permanently present structural deficit and trade imbalance in the SFRY's relations with the industrially developed area of the EEC.

"The forthcoming SFRY-EEC business conference," which is an event organized within the framework of the agreement, is an exceptionally important initiative and represents one of the paths toward concluding a large number of concrete arrangements between Yugoslav economic organizations and European firms. The success of this initiative will be reflected not only in the number of agreements concluded, but in the extent to which the business conference will lead to more stable long-term economic cooperation and to more equal trade exchange between Yugoslavia and the EEC member countries."

HASANI ADDRESSES KOSOVO POLITICAL AKTIV

AU051900 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Excerpts" of speech by Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists, to the Kosovo political aktiv on 4 March; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] We have appraised the current situation both within the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and in this direction we have pointed out several tasks facing us. I want to say that in the current situation, concrete actions are in progress in all communes and all cells of social life in the province to fulfill these tasks. It seems to us that the need for asserting our achievements, the achievements of our revolution, and the multitude of achievements realized in the socialist construction of our country is one of the immediate and long-term tasks before us.

We also face the task of making every effort in the ideological-political field to unmask the political and ideological starting foundations of the enemy, to unmask these foundations primarily from the class positions of our revolution and thereby to continue to eliminate certain influences which still here and there -- and not only here and there, but also among a certain number of people -- create the burden of the nationalist and irredentist ideology and indoctrination, and, on the other hand, the burden of the attacks through the very furious propaganda which Albania and Enver Hoxha have intensified recently -- that is, not only recently but I want to say that this propaganda has been most strongly intensified now.

We think that we can fulfill this task on the basis of the personal perception which everyone of our aktivists possesses, especially every aktivist at the level of aktivists assembled here today. At the same time, we think that the numerous materials which are now available and which have been issued at various political levels and especially through various journals, [word indistinct] and so forth can also be used for a systematic approach to various actions of explaining, unmasking on the basis of sound arguments, and so forth. In this connection, we also face the task of constantly working to further thwart, uncover, and unmask all illegal hostile activities. Attempts to revive these activities are made here and there, and at times these attempts succeed not only in reviving them but in demonstrating these activities through various actions which we encounter in the province -- various actions such as distributing pamphlets, writing slogans, verbal hostilities, and so forth.

We think that it is all the more necessary for us to carry out this task because, recently -- and not only recently but, I can say, sometime since the spring -- it has become apparent that all these hostile sects and groups which existed have been constituting themselves into what we can call the so-called movement of Albanians for their republic in the SFRY. We possess materials and information showing that this activity is also taking place in our province although this process of constituting and reorganization is especially characteristic of developments abroad, in West European countries, Turkey, and so forth.

In the context of this topic, we believe that further progress must be made in deepening the process of ideological and political differentiation. According to our appraisals, we have made considerable achievements in this sphere. But it is understood that, especially in the places where the main force of counterrevolution surfaced -- that is, at the university and cultural fields and in the information media -- a number of people have failed to find sufficient strength to self-critically consider everything that has possibly contributed wittingly or unwittingly to creating a nationalist indoctrination in the area concerned. It is even still believed that all this is some kind of blind fate which will pass and then things will be as they were. We believe that this kind of belief can be very dangerous because it would be like -- as has often been said -- [words indistinct]. For this reason we think that in this connection we must ensure -- and the current actions are aimed in this direction -- that this process of differentiation will further continue to promote order and result in more completely clearing up all those confused situations which have been apparent among individuals at times. The purpose is not to settle accounts of some kind, but ultimately to have a clear situation in every pore of social life and to reject the illusion that someone can stay silent for a time and then again continue his hostile work at some later opportunity.

It seems to us that that other form of disruption of international relations which has found its direct expression in the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has been eliminated to a considerable extent. I am not saying that the enemy is no longer using these methods here and there, but I do think that these occurrences have been eliminated to a considerable extent; however, we are still witnessing in our province some kind of so-called psychological pressures under which a certain number of citizens, including a considerable number of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, live.

Several component elements are involved in creating this difficult psychological situation, and the primary component element in this connection is probably a certain insecurity because of a deterioration of intranational relations and because of the geopolitical position of the province. What is also probably involved in this connection are also some other factors, including still a certain feeling of being a minority -- for instance, in the Serbian and Montenegrin population -- a feeling which often results in conclusions such as: You see, this happened today and tomorrow it will also happen to me; it is better to go. These are also certain matters of an objective nature, including the objective reasons why the employment process in the province is not opening employment opportunities quickly whereas some other centers probably provide better opportunities for solving this problem more quickly.

You see, these are some of the things that must be kept in mind. Therefore, it seems to us that, when some communes, communal committees, and work organizations conclude that no one has been forced to leave here, this is only partly true. After all, there are psychological methods of pressure and there are pressures created by the situation. These pressures often maintain the tense situation and atmosphere, and the process of improving the situation caused by the disruptions characteristic of the period of counterrevolution is rather slow. Despite all the measures and many other steps that we have undertaken, the process of emigration continues. It seems that in addition to the efforts which we, as the subjective forces of society, as the League of Communists, must make in this sphere to further improve the atmosphere and climate, in this process we must also look at certain matters which have become confused. What I mean by this confusion, is the fact that the chauvinist and nationalist forces among the Serbs and Montenegrins have often manipulated the problem of emigration. They welcomed the problem. It seems to us that in the course of further actions we must continue to develop joint activities to the maximum possible level to eliminate the causes which I mentioned a little earlier and, at the same time, we must ensure that this will be a consistent joint action to the end that will aim not only at registering the problem but at changing the situation. And it seems to us that what is needed more than ever before is a really firm and resolute struggle by all our forces, including primarily the League of Communists and its cadres, and that we will find it easier to overcome this problem if we wage such a struggle.

Another problem which I want to discuss involves a certain part, or a certain number, of the tasks that are in fact included in the long-term strategic requirements of economic stabilization. We have, naturally, tried to extract from these requirements certain tasks which are appropriate to the possibilities, needs, and period and which we should carry out at this time. I want to say that, perhaps until last summer, the struggle for political stabilization was the priority task in our activity. This situation was imposed on us and we had to make all possible efforts to change that state of affairs. I think that that activity and the results which we achieved in this sphere also enabled us to abolish the crisis situation. Speaking about priorities, I do not imply that we have neglected the struggle for economic stabilization, but I must say that our preoccupations, and not only preoccupations but concrete actions, were mainly directed toward this sphere -- the political sphere.

Since the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee which stated the problems of the economy and of economic development in all their seriousness, we have tried to a considerable extent to also see ourselves in the light of those problems. I think that at that time we made efforts and even, if I may say so, changed our methods and the order of things and we said: The struggle for economic stabilization is, nevertheless, our priority work and task. And it is through the struggle for economic stabilization that we naturally also struggle for political stabilization because this in fact is a prerequisite. It seems to us that this reorientation and this mobilization which we used in the same way as in the struggle for the political stabilization of the situation in Kosovo has yielded certain results and brought about a noticeable change in the situation which existed, so to speak, during the entire year, or, to put it better, a situation which existed during a period of 10 months. You remember that in that period our rate of growth declined as much as 5 percent compared with 1981 and over 12 percent compared with the plan. As a result of a serious reorientation, however, and of an understanding of the entire seriousness of the problem, we noticeably changed the situation in November and December, not to mention in January, in this connection. I think that we changed the situation primarily thanks to a resolute struggle against subjective shortcomings because the decline in production was most frequently due to insufficient employment of the forces at our disposal and insufficient utilization of available reserves. But to a very considerable extent, the decline in production was also caused by the shortage of imported producer goods. In that period, let us say, the Trepca and Obilic enterprises, not to mention the building organizations, recorded the greatest and most noticeable decline in production. The decline in their production was not due mainly to a shortage of producer goods. However, the situation has now improved there.

If I am able to say this, it is primarily, I can say, thanks to a serious change in the understanding of the workers class, producers, the League of Communists, and all working people, a change in understanding which makes it possible for us to say that, at this time, the situation is favorable. The concrete actions in agriculture have also benefited us and in this connection I primarily have in mind the organization of work in the fall sowing which was completed, so to speak, by over 100 percent. I think the action which we carried out in the sphere of negative phenomena was also very important -- the negative phenomena which we encountered in view of the fact that a large number of people owed the society rents, payments for water supply, television and radio subscriptions, taxes, and so forth. This action, which was resolutely carried out, was not only economically important because the collected funds amounted to some 100 billion dinars [figure as heard] but, I think, also because it had a very positive moral and ideological effect on the struggle against a certain liberalism, bourgeois attitude, a psychology of plundering, or, let me not say a psychology of plundering, but a psychology of irresponsibility in relation to social property and so forth.

This, then, is the level of the struggle which has been achieved and which is briefly outlined with these illustrations and some positive trends and changes. I think that our action of association of labor and pooling of resources is also quite important.

Contacts have been established and accords and agreements were concluded with all republics and a large number of communes, especially in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as regards action and involved and specific work to advance this process of association of labor and pooling of resources in a positive direction. I think that, in this connection, in the end we came out quite well in our treatment as regards the adoption of the resolution for 1983 in the Federal Assembly. I think that, in accordance with the principles and policy incorporated in the Constitution and the party program and documents as regards the quickest development of Kosovo, the measures adopted together with the adoption of the resolution and budget for 1983 nevertheless accorded Kosovo a treatment -- despite the difficulties experienced by the country -- which will be able to ensure this policy of development. As a result of this treatment, we in the province have entered the year with a rate of growth of 5.2 percent at the same time as the country as a whole is showing a rate of growth of 1 to 2 percent. And I think that this is not a mere wish. All these prerequisites which I have mentioned provide a real possibility for implementing this policy.

This is only a brief description of the situation. But I think that now we face the immediate tasks which are also faced by all social factors in the province and every individual cell of our society. These tasks are in progress and I think that we must persist and insist that every work organization, every local organization and commune, and every village have a certain plan of its work also in the economy. I emphasize this because you know that planning in our country still follows a line which should ensure that plans of work organizations and the plans of the provincial or communal organs coincide. Regarding this coordination, there are some people who are, nevertheless, more responsible for it and must work for it. Thus, we do have plans -- for example, what we adopted in the provincial assembly 3 or 4 days ago. I think that the communes have made considerable efforts in adopting their plans, but all the evidence points to the fact that there are still quite a few work organizations which still have not perceived all of their possibilities and have not set themselves to precisely planning their tasks to be able to carry out the work envisaged in the plan. For, I say, we often lack such plans. And this is even more true in local organizations which are not only authorized but obliged under the Constitution to have their plans of development, work, and so forth.

It is now our immediate task to work on these problems. If we, for instance, failed to make our plans earlier, we must not say now: It is not planned, leave well enough alone and let someone live without plans and programs. After all, if they are prepared in good time, the plans and programs provide a possibility for actions and activities. If there are no plans and programs, then life goes from day to day, which is not good.

Something else in connection with the economic development which we consider very important is to ensure, as we can say, that we firmly block the continued existence of numerous subjective shortcomings and the frequent use of these shortcomings as an excuse for having failed to carry out the necessary assignments and tasks in the economy. It is necessary to make all possible efforts to ensure that this level, which we have achieved by activating our reserves, will not suffer from oscillations once again. From experience, we know how it happens: A mobilization is in progress and then the situation changes this mobilization wavers and the difficulties which have been present in some work organizations for years immediately reappear. We must ensure in this connection that nothing will pass away as part of a campaign but that everything involved will live in the system and that the people will do what they are able to do and what the possibilities allow. No excuses should be accepted for underfulfilling production plans because any such failures in production create enormous difficulties in the entire cycle of life not only of the work organization concerned but of the society.

It seems to us that many factors, including productivity, utilization of reserves, saving, discipline, and several other factors are interconnected in this respect. There is no excuse for certain omissions and failures resulting from negligence, lack of discipline, irresponsibility, and so forth.

Let me conclude by mentioning a specific problem with which we are directly concerning ourselves. This is the problem of supply. We have discussed this problem a great deal and I want to say that we have not only discussed it but have always tried to cope with it as well as possible, proceeding from the seriousness of the problem which exists, which can affect the political mood. After all, it is not only a question of this problem affecting the political mood, there is society's obligation to become involved with these problems and solve them as successfully as possible.

SLOVENE LC HOLDS SESSION IN LJUBLJANA 6 MARCH

LD080010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1141 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- After 2 months of preparations in Slovene League of Communists [LC] basic organizations and leaderships, a session of the Slovene LC Central Committee was held in Ljubljana today to discuss certain questions and tasks of Communists in strengthening the LC's capabilities in both ideology and activity.

"The juncture at which we are taking a self-critical look at the situation and conditions in the LC is exceptionally complex," said Geza Bacic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, in his opening speech on these questions. "We are talking about a period in which there is no more important task than the struggle for a new quality in our development, for the quality of socioeconomic relations. This must be a constant and everyday priority in any environment. We must take into consideration the fact that we can and must change the situation for the better only by relying on our own forces, and in ways and by measures which strengthen and consolidate the self-managing position of associated labor. At the same time, this is a period in which there are countless opportunities -- in the struggles for greater productivity, greater export, self-management pooling of labor and resources; the discovery of internal reserves or for the observance of law -- to give expression to the real strength and vanguard role of the LC and each of its members," Geza Bacic stated.

Mentioning some initial positive moves in the realization of the stabilization policy, which under no circumstances must be allowed to make us quiescent, he stated that some administrative measures of the economic policy -- especially in the area of prices, currency, issuing policy, credits and economic relations with other countries -- are holding back the process of self-management pooling of labor and resources as well the linking of organizations of associated labor. In addition to this, Geza Bacic said, the rather difficult economic conditions are also having an effect on intranational relations.

"The increase of nationalism is fueled by mismanagement of the economy, closing of markets, socialization of losses, unclarified questions of solidarity, and similar weaknesses. We must not be under the illusion that the Socialist Republic of Slovenia has no nationalism or any of its various forms. This is why we must be more sensitive to individual nationalistic and chauvinistic statements in public, to certain articles in journals and magazines," Geza Bacic stated.

"Our intranational relations should be founded on the achievements of the revolution; on the conclusions of the sessions of the Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia; on the results of our common existence to date; on brotherhood, equality, and mutual trust. At the same time there should be closer links with the long-term interests of the working class -- that is, with the development of socialist self-management, with the achievement of export results and economic stabilization. We must never forget that people judge us by our concrete achievements. This means that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia -- that includes the Slovenes -- must contribute more to our mutual evaluation according to results achieved, to successes and to contribution.

"Both brotherhood and equality demand activity and proof that we are all striving toward the same goal and that we are contributing to it with concrete results. The brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and our federal community are today gaining in strength through the pooling of labor and resources on a self-managing basis, income ties, reciprocity, and solidarity, cultural contacts, and mutual trust. In addition, we must not build our future development on any generalizations in practice or Yugoslav averages. Our common interest must be a better work collective successful exporters, more progressive solutions, or the best examples of self-management practice in all republics and provinces. And that is why we must not allow ourselves to be proclaimed as lacking in solidarity because we draw attention to "clean accounts," to the demand that everyone must live primarily from his own labor and income, and that we must reaffirm the principle of division according to labor in relations between basic organizations of associated labor, municipalities, regions, republics, and provinces, and at the same time respecting reciprocity and socialist solidarity in our federate community.

Solutions for our international relations cannot be found in the division of power between the federation and the republics; rather, they should be sought in the strengthening of the self-managing position of working people and in the integration of associated labor," Geza Bacic said.

Geza Bacic stressed that decisive confrontation is necessary with fruitless and generalized quasicriticism in the ranks of Communists, with solidarity based on compromise, and with reluctance to accept criticism, which speaks on the inability and unpreparedness of many Communists in basic organizations and leaderships for changing circumstances.

After Geza Bacic had itemized the tasks of basic, municipal, and other LC leadership tasks in the area of training, information, and so on, the discussion continued.

In the further discussion, the problem of traditionalism was raised. It is particularly evident in the system of upbringing and education. Bozena Ostrovrsnik posed the question of whether we are only educating young people or whether we are bringing them up in the right manner. The fact is that in spite of specialization, too few young people are showing an interest in, for example, agricultural occupations, mining, and other professions which our society particularly needs and for which in principle we are calling. It is a question of professions which are traditionally not highly regarded in society -- this is one of the reasons why young people decide not to take them up.

SERBIAN SAWP RENOMINATES LJUBICIC, OTHERS

AU071917 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5/6 Mar 83 p 4

[M.T. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Mar -- The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP republican conference today supported and submitted for consultations a proposal that the following candidates should again be nominated once their 1-year term of office expires: Nikola Ljubicic for the post of president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Radovan Pantovic for the post of vice president of the Presidency; Branko Pesic for the post of president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dr Zlatija Djukiv-Veljovic, Milan Dragovic, and Imre Balint for the posts of vice presidents of the Assembly; while Dr Borisav Jovic and Bajram Vuthi are nominated for the first time as candidates for the posts of vice presidents of the Assembly.

VJESNIK REVIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

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[Nenad Ivankovic report]

[Excerpts] The soiree and reception (organized by the Archbishopric Theological Seminary) held in Zagreb on Saturday on the occasion of the appointment of Msgr Franjo Kuharic, Zagreb archbishop, to cardinal are certainly events to arouse attention. This is not only because the events were attended by Michele Cecchini, apostolic nuncio to the SFRY, and our bishops and archbishops, as well as by representatives of other religious communities -- thus giving the events a certain ecumenical dimension -- but also because of the presence of high republican and city officials, which undoubtedly is a certain novelty.

The Thaw Has Definitely Set in

Jovo Ugrcic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Dr Mato Mikic, president of the Zagreb City Assembly; Dr Ivo Margan, president of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities of the Federal Executive Council; Prof Ivan Lalic, president of the corresponding republican commission; and distinguished public and cultural workers from our republic attended the festive event. A very important fact that should also be stressed is that this is also part of a certain constructive chain of events taking place in the relations between society and church, ranging from the New Year's reception at the Croatian Assembly and the reception for Cardinal Kuharic and our bishops at the SFRY Embassy at the Holy See after the Roman consistory to the reception the cardinal held at his residence after the aforementioned soiree.

If we add here some other contacts and meetings between churchmen and state officials, then we can easily say that during the last 2 or 3 months, after almost 2 years of coolness, the thaw has definitely begun to set in.

This should not, of course, be considered the beginning of some kind of agreement between the church and the state or a dialogue between political partners, but simply an introduction of a practice within which all the disputes which life imposes and which result from the realization of the basic constitutional provisions concerning the freedom of religion and the position of religious communities in society will be solved through better mutual acquaintance, respect, and closer contacts and talks within the constitutional and legal position of the church in our country. In this respect one should remember that this is only part of a wider dialogue at all levels ranging from theologians to ordinary believers. Considering our situation -- both the social and church situation -- this part of the dialogue is a very important, and in many respects even stimulating and sometimes decisive, for the nature of the overall climate on our scene of the relations between society and church. This, of course, does not mean that everything should be brought reduced to this part of the dialogue and that it is enough in and of itself.

COOPERATION BANK SUFFERS DELAY IN FINANCING

LD071737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- The adoption of the solutions to finance the work of the Yugoslav Bank for International Cooperation is lagging behind. This was said today at the session of the Committee for Credit and Monetary Policy of the Yugoslav Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. In view of the fact that this could jeopardize export business which, according to bank president Tomo Granfil, will attain the value of \$950 million this year, of which 94 percent is for the convertible area, the delegates decided to ask the Federal Executive Council for a report on what has been done on this to date and what the possibilities are for ensuring the necessary resources.

The reply is expected as early as the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces convened for 9 March. Subsequently the Federal Executive Council should prepare draft measures which will ensure the work of the bank on a permanent basis. This decision was taken within the context of the discussion on the realization of the conclusions adopted by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces on securing permanent sources of income for the Yugoslav Bank for international Economic cooperation which, as established during the session, has not yet been found. According to Marko Radivkovic, a representative of the Federal Secretariat of Finance, the republics and provinces were offered 11 possible sources of this income. They accepted six, but the agreement on it had not yet been signed.

ZAGREB REPORTS FEBRUARY RISE IN FOOD PRICES

LD071502 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Summary] The Federal Institute for Statistics reports that the cost of living went up by 4.6 percent in February. The highest increase, 9.1 percent, was recorded in the cost of food and was caused by rising prices of meat, fish, edible oil, vegetables, fruit, milk and milk products, rice honey, and canned fruit.

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AUG41717 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Vlado Janjic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a CPSU study delegation led by Yuriy Belik, first deputy chief of the CPSU Planning and Finance Organs Department, which was in our country as part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU in order to acquaint itself with the implementation of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress in the field of socioeconomic development and social care. Blagoje Boskovic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, participated in the talk. The CPSU study delegation yesterday ended its visit to our country and departed for Moscow.

LCY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT 4 MARCH

LD042324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation led by Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee, today returned to Belgrade from Beijing. The delegation was in the PRC on the basis of the agreement on party cooperation between the LCY and the CPC.